TRADE AND INDUSTRY

13 July 1972 Volume 8 No 2 10p

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The EEC/EFTA Information Unit—one year old

On July 13, 1971 Mr. John Davies told the House of Commons that a new Unit had been set up in DTI to facilitate the flow of information on entry into the European Community. Since then the Unit has answered over 8,500 questions. Can it help your firm?

As sponsor for the great majority of manufacturing and service industries and the Department responsible for promoting trade and industry at home and overseas, the DTI is playing a major role in the preparations for Britain's entry into the EEC. The Unit is one of many DTI services which can help firms plan to meet the new competitive situation and take maximum advantage of the opportunities that membership of the enlarged Community will provide from next year onwards. Export services are of course specially important but expertise in EEC matters now extends to every part of the DTI and is increasing all the time, as are the Department's contacts with the Community.

But businessmen sometimes need answers to questions that do not fit easily into one particular DTI Division and some of their questions straddle the dividing line between two or more Government Departments. Equally they need the easiest and quickest route to assistance.

The best way of helping industry

So it was decided that the best way of helping industry would be to set up within the DTI a unit which would itself provide information and answer general questions and guide inquirers to expert sources for more specialised requirements. For this purpose the EFTA Information Centre was expanded into a new European information unit. During its first week the new EEC-EFTA Information Unit dealt with 59 telephone questions—today the number is usually more than three times this amount, and in addition there are many requests for DTI publications on EEC matters. About half the questions the staff are able to answer on the spot. Even when a question is outside the DTI's own responsibilities they try to save the inquirer time and trouble by discovering, through their own contacts in Whitehall and elsewhere, the right person to answer his question.

Calls come from all over the country and from all kinds of people with an interest in preparing for the EEC. Especially in the early months a high proportion of calls came from large firms with famous names, trade associations and chambers of commerce. These are people who already make good use of Government services to supplement their own research departments and other resources. Their inquiries are always welcome but it is hoped that many more small and medium-sized firms will follow their example and discover how much help and information is freely available to them.

Questions put to the Unit cover an enormous range. In the early days many inquirers were seeking simple basic information. There was confusion about terminology—for example—some people did not realise that the terms EEC, Common Market and the Six were synonymous. Many others were not sure which countries belonged to the EEC, which to EFTA and which were applicants for full membership of the EEC.

Today, more inquirers are already well informed on matters of this kind (many are by now old customers of the Unit) and their questions much more complex. This has been specially noticeable since HMSO began to publish English texts of EEC secondary legislation. But no one should hesitate to ask the Unit for even the most basic information. All questions are welcome and the easy ones give the staff an occasional break between coping with knottier problems! Some inquirers who are not even sure exactly what question they need to ask find that a few minutes' discussion can clarify this for them too.

A new trading environment

The important point is that businessmen who have not already done so should now begin to think about the new environment in which they will operate from next year onwards. There will be many changes in overseas trade, not only in Europe but all over the world as a result of the Community's network of arrangements with other countries. There will also be many changes affecting home markets—changes caused by increased competition from the Six and by the requirements of Community legislation in such fields as competition policy, transport, technical standards etc. Some changes will be to the direct advantage of British firms but others will require new thinking and new strategies. With less than six months before entry, it is essential for every firm to make a thorough study of what membership will mean for its future prosperity and how the new situation can be exploited to the greatest possible advantage.

Questions and answers

The following questions and answers give an idea of the range of help available from the Unit. But many questions relate specifically to firms' own activities and special problems and these are of course treated in strict confidence. There are some questions for which the Unit cannot provide ready answers. From time to time inquirers ask about the likely effects of entry on a particular firm or industry. Since this will depend to a great extent on their own response to the new situation the question can be answered only by the firm or industry concerned. Other questions, for example about the precise application of regulations on competition, need to be answered by a legal expert fully briefed by the firm itself. The purpose of the Unit, backed by all the resources of the DTI, is to provide the greatest possible help in the way of factual information so that firms can make their own assessments and reach their own decisions:

1. What is the CET?

The CET is the Common External Tariff, more accurately called the Common Customs Tariff (CCT), of the European

Economic Community. For most products it was fixed at the arithmetic average of the tariff applied on January 1, 1957, by the member states. Since July 1968 it has been applied uniformly by the Six against imports into the Community from third countries. The UK will adopt the CET in four stages, the final adjustment being made on July 1, 1977.

2. Where can I obtain details of the terms of the trade agreement between the EEC and Spain and the documentation necessary for trade transactions?

A preferential trade agreement between the EEC and Spain came into force in October 1970. An English text of this agreement, as well as those with other countries enjoying association and special trading agreements with the EEC, has been published by HMSO in the series 'European Communities—Treaties and related instruments'. The agreement with Spain appears in Volume VIII Part 3 which is priced at £6. The rules of origin for preferential treatment and specimen movement of goods certificates are given in the same volume and part.

This series is available for reference in the DTI Statistics and Market Intelligence library at Export House, 35 Old Bailey, London EC4, at all DTI Regional Offices, at the DTI District Offices at Colwyn Bay and Inverness, and Sub-office at Cockermouth; and at the Ministry of Commerce in Belfast.

3. Will the Commonwealth benefit from the European Community's aid programme after UK entry?

All independent Commonwealth countries in Africa, the West Indies, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific (as listed in Cmnd 4862-1) are being offered a Yaounde type association to the Community. If they accept it, they will be eligible to receive, a share of the aid in the form of grants and loans which will be provided under any future European Development Fund (EDF).

All British dependent territories except Gibraltar and Hong Kong are included in the list of countries set out in the Treaty of Rome for whose external relations a member of the EEC is responsible. This will have the effect of making these countries eligible for aid.

The developed Commonwealth and Asian Commonwealth countries have not been offered any form of association with the enlarged Community and therefore do not stand to benefit from aid provisions.

We are not parties to the Yaounde Convention signed in July 1969 under which the present EDF was set up and so there will be no UK contribution or Commonwealth benefit from the present fund. The UK will become a contributor to the new EDF which is expected to run from the beginning of February 1975. Negotiations for the new Yaounde Convention will begin in August 1973 when the future size and distribution of the Community's collective aid programme will be discussed and decided.

4. Where can I find details of EEC legislation concerning restrictive agreements and monopolies?

The basic 'rules of competition' of the EEC are set out in Articles 85 to 90 of the Treaty of Rome. English translations of legislation formulated by the Community in accordance with these Articles are obtainable from HMSO. Translations of legislation up to November 10, 1971 are contained in 'European Community Secondary Legislation, Part 4, Competition', instruments enacted since that date are issued separately as they are translated.

An article examining the relevant provisions of the Treaty of Rome and the ensuing legislation is included in a revised edition of 'Britain and the EEC' to be published shortly by the EEC/EFTA Information Unit. This article, entitled 'Fair Competition in the EEC', also notes the steps that must be taken in order to comply with these rules.

5. I understand that the UK will adopt the Common Customs Tariff of the EEC in four stages over a transitional period beginning January 1, 1974, Will this apply where there is only a marginal difference between the UK tariff and the CCT?

The four-stage transitional arrangements were explained in a previous article ('Britain and the EEC—14' published on November 18, 1971). For marginal differences the Treaty of Accession states in Article 39.1 (a):

> 'In the case of tariff headings in respect of which the basic duties do not differ by more than 15 per cent in either direction from the duties in the Common Customs Tariff or the ECSC unified tariff, these latter duties shall be applied from January 1, 1974'.

The basic duties are defined as the rates applied on January 1, 1972. Thus, as an example, if on January 1, 1972 the CCT on a particular commodity was 10 per cent and the UK tariff was in the band 8.5 per cent to 11.5 per cent (ie within 15 per cent either way of the CCT), the UK would adopt the 10 per cent CCT on January 1, 1974 with no intermediate stages.

6. When will an English language version of the official journal of the European Communities be published?

Under the Treaty of Accession, English will become an official language of the Community when the UK has acceded to the EEC and an authentic English version of the official journal will therefore be published regularly from January 1, 1973. A special issue will be produced containing the authentic English translation of all secondary legislation in force in the Community.

Publications of the European Communities, including the official journal (in French, German or Italian), are available from HMSO, who will also distribute the English versions when they are published. The present official journal is published in two sections: the L series dealing with legislation and the C series dealing with communications from and between the Community institutions. The annual subscription covering both series is £17.50. Information contained in them of relevance to this country is summarised weekly under the European Communities 'New legislation' heading in *Trade and Industry*.

7. What will happen to our trade with those EFTA countries which are not becoming members of the enlarged European Community?

Each of these countries (Austria, Finland, Iceland, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland) is engaged in negotiations aimed at the conclusion of a trade agreement with the Community. It is hoped that these agreements can enter into force at the same time as the enlargement of the Community on 1.1.73.

It is intended that they should provide for the elimination of tariffs on industrial goods in trade between these countries and the existing Community and Ireland. At the same time virtually all of the existing EFTA free trade in industrial goods would be preserved.

Reprints of 'T & I' articles

Reprints of *Trade and Industry* articles should be ordered within one week of publication from: Director of Publications (PI), HMSO, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN. Reprints cost £3 for 250 copies of a page or part-page, plus 25p for each additional 125 copies; carriage extra.

New EC legislation

Further information on the items in this section is available from Department of Trade and Industry, Export Data Branch (EDB), Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757, extension as indicated at end of each item), or Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel. 01-222 7877).

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts and draft texts of the following Regulations and proposed regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes*. The French texts and draft texts may be seen on application.

Milk and milk products. Regulation (CEE) No. 1295/72 completes, in so far as it concerns Turkey, Regulation (CEE) No. 1054/68 drawing up the list of bodies authorised to issue certificates for the admission of certain milk products (under certain CCT numbers) coming from third countries. (*Journal Officiel* No. L143, June 23, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 1296/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 1579/70 laying down special conditions for the export of certain cheeses to Spain. (*Journal Officiel* No. L143, June 23, 1972)

Processed agricultural products. Regulation (CEE) No. 1322/72 determines the amounts of the variable duties applicable, during the third quarter of 1972, to imports into the Community of processed agricultural products covered by Regulation (CEE) No. 1059/69. (*Journal Officiel* No. L146, June 28, 1972)

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (CEE) No. 1313/72 fixes the difference in the price of white sugar applicable for the calculation of the levy in the sector for processed products with a fruit and vegetable base. (*Journal Officiel* No. L144, June 24, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 1343/72 fixes the standard average values for the valuation of imported citrus fruits. (*Journal Officiel* No. L147, June 29, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 1337/72 fixes the basic price and the purchase price of pears for the period July 1, 1972, to January 31, 1973. (*Journal Officiel* No. L147, June 29, 1972)

Cattlemeat, beef and veal. Regulation (CEE) No. 1344/72 provides for the delay in delivery applicable in the event of an increase in the rate of duties or levies, suspended in the event of excessive price rises in the cattlemeat sector. (*Journal Officiel* No. L147, June 29, 1972)

Seeds. The *Journal Officiel* No. C68 dated June 28, 1972, contains the draft texts of the following proposed regulations:

1. Laying down the general rules for the granting and financing of aid in the seeds sector.
2. Fixing, for the 1972/3 marketing year, the aid in the seeds sector.
3. Laying down the general rules for fixing the reference prices and the free-at-frontier offer price of hybrid maize for sowing.

It should be noted that the texts of the Regulations, when finally approved, may differ from the draft texts referred to above.

The *Journal Officiel* No. C69 dated June 29, 1972, contains the text of the first publication of the 'Common Catalogue of varieties of vegetable species' in accordance with Article 17 of Directive No. 70/458/CEE of September 29, 1970 concerning the marketing of vegetable seeds.

Oils, fats and oilseeds. Regulation (CEE) No. 1331/72 fixes the target prices and the basic intervention prices for oilseeds for the 1972/3 marketing year. (*Journal Officiel* No. L147, June 29, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 1332/72 fixes, for the 1972/3 marketing year, the principal intervention centres for oilseeds and the derived intervention prices applicable thereto. (*Journal Officiel* No. L147, June 29, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 1333/72 fixes, for the 1972/3 marketing year, the monthly increases in the target price and the intervention price of oilseeds. (*Journal Officiel* No. L147, June 29, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 1334/72 fixes the general rules for the grant of aid for cotton seeds. (*Journal Officiel* No. L147, June 29, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 1335/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 114/67/CEE in so far as it concerns the marketing season for sunflower seeds. (*Journal Officiel* No. L147, June 29, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 1336/72 amends Regulation No. 876/67/CEE establishing additional aid for colza and rape seeds processed in Italy. (*Journal Officiel* No. L147, June 29, 1972)

Sugar—Correction. The *Journal Officiel* No. L144 dated June 24, 1972, contains a correction to Regulation (CEE) No. 1076/72 laying down the procedures to be applied in respect of export levies in the sugar sector and also amending Regulation (CEE) No. 2637/70.

EDB ext. 7174/408

HARMONISATION OF LEGISLATION—CORRECTION: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L145 dated June 27, 1972, contains a correction to Directive 71/316/CEE on the harmonisation of Member States' legislation regarding common provisions on measuring instruments and methods of metrological control.

CRE ext. 2354/2355

RULES OF COMPETITION: *Trade and Industry* dated October 28, 1971, contained an announcement about applications for clearance of manufacturing and sales agreements between the Davidson Rubber Co. of Charlestown (Massachusetts) and the following companies which affect arm rests and cushions for motor vehicles:

1. Gebr. Happich GmbH of Wuppertal-Elberfeld (Ref. IV/17545)
2. SpA Gallino of Turin (Refs. IV/6964 and IV/17448)
3. SA Maglum of Neuilly sur Seine (Refs. IV/26890 and IV/18673)
4. SpA Stampaggio Resine Speciali (Stars) of Turin (Ref. IV/26858)

The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L143, dated June 23, 1972, contains the text of the Commission's Decision No. 72/237/CEE on these agreements.

Trade and Industry dated December 23, 1970, contained an announcement concerning an application for clearance of an agreement between. A. Raymond of Grenoble and the Nagoya Rubber Co. of Nagoya (Japan) relating to the manufacture and sale of component parts for fixing, made of plastic or of plastic combined with metal, used, mainly in the construction of motor vehicles (for example: rivets, screws, collars for cables etc.)

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dated June 23, 1972, contains the text of the Commission's Decision No. 72/238/CEE on this agreement.

The French texts of the announcements and Decisions referred to above may be seen on application.

UNCTAD GENERALISED PREFERENCES SYSTEM: *Trade and Industry* dated January 27, 1972, contained the texts of Regulations (CEE) Nos. 2795/71 and 2797/71 relating to the opening of tariff preferences for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972 for certain products originating in developing countries. The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L144 dated June 24, 1972, contains the texts of the following Regulations reimposing, with effect from June 27, 1972, the import duties on certain goods:

Regulation (CEE) No. 1308/72 reimposes the Common Customs Tariff duties on other kinds of leather, except leather falling within heading Nos. 41.06 to 41.08 (CCT No. 41.05 B II) originating in Yugoslavia, the beneficiary of tariff preferences specified in Regulation (CEE) No. 2795/71.

Regulation (CEE) No. 1309/72 reimposes the Common Customs Tariff duties on building board of wood pulp or of vegetable fibre, whether or not bonded with natural or artificial resins or with similar binders (CCT No. 48.09) originating in Brazil, the beneficiary of tariff preferences specified in Regulation (CEE) No. 2795/71).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1310/72 reimposes the Common Customs Tariff duties on men's and boys' outer garments (CCT No. 61.01) originating in developing countries benefiting from tariff preferences specified in Regulation (CEE) No. 2797/71).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1311/72 reimposes the Common Customs Tariff duties on women's, girls' and infants' outer garments of cotton (CCT No. ex 61.02) originating in developing countries benefiting from tariff preferences specified in Regulation (CEE) No. 2797/71.

Regulation (CEE) No. 1312/72 reimposes the Common Customs Tariff duties on men's and boys' under garments, including collars, shirt fronts and cuffs—of material other than cotton (CCT No. ex 61.03) originating in developing countries benefiting from tariff preferences specified in Regulation (CEE) No. 2797/71.

The *Journal Officiel* No. L147 dated June 29, 1972, contains the text of Regulation (CEE) No. 1345/72 reimposing, with effect from July 2, 1972, the Common Customs Tariff duties on appliances, accessories and requisites for gymnastics or athletics, of for sports and outdoor games (other than articles falling within heading No. 97.04): B. tennis rackets, C. Other. (CCT No. 97.06) originating in Pakistan, the beneficiary of tariff preferences specified in Regulation (CEE) No. 2795/71.

Trade and Industry dated January 27, 1972 contained the text of Regulation (CEE) No. 2794/71 relating to the opening, allocation and administration of Community tariff quotas for certain products originating in developing countries. The *Journal Officiel* No. C67 dated June 24, 1972 contains an announcement that the quotas for imports into the EEC of the following goods which were set up by Regulation (CEE) No. 2794/71 have been exhausted. With effect from June 24, 1972 imports into the EEC of lead oxides, red lead and orange lead (CCT No. 28.27) originating in Mexico attract the full rate of customs duty.

The French texts of the Regulations and announcements referred to above may be seen on application. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

Britain-Italy business relations

A TWO-DAY conference in Milan on September 28 and 29 will enable Italian businessmen and bankers to discuss some of the two-way opportunities which will be opened up to them by British membership of the European Community in the fields of trade, industrial co-operation, and direct and portfolio investment. A number of delegates from the UK are also expected to attend. Among the British speakers will be Lord Jellicoe, Leader of the House of Lords, Lord Thorneycroft, Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, and Mr. Campbell Adamson, Director-General of the CBI. The conference is being organised by the *Financial Times* and II Sole-24 Ore.

International investment benefits from an enlarged Community

—Mr. Christopher Chataway

BRITAIN is convinced of the value of international investment—by British capital abroad and by foreign firms in this country, Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development, told the German Chamber of Industry and Commerce in London on July 5.

Speaking at the Chamber's first birthday luncheon, Mr. Chataway said: 'Unlike some other countries we are not in two minds whether we welcome investment. We consider we benefit from it—not least because of its importance in diffusing technology and new management practices. So the Government, local authorities and other organisations in Britain do their best to facilitate inward investment and to see that it prospers.

'I do not regard my Ministerial job as being confined to promoting industrial growth by British capital. Our regional and national investment incentives are available on the same basis to foreign and British firms. We recognise that foreign capital can help solve our regional and unemployment difficulties. The Chancellor took this point into account in his Budget statement last March when he removed the restrictions on sterling borrowing by EEC subsidiaries in Britain.'

Mr. Chataway added: 'In 1970 the book value of foreign direct investment in Britain (outside the oil industry) totalled £3,300 million—more than twice as much as eight years previously. Recently, foreign-owned firms have been accounting for 15-20 per cent of fixed capital formation in our private sector. Currently about 18 per cent of all manufacturing output in Britain, one-sixth of all company profits and nearly a quarter of British exports are generated by foreign-controlled firms.

Sources of investment

'If we look at the sources of this investment the striking fact is the very high proportion which has come from the English-speaking world. By comparison investment by our future partners in the Community has been tiny.

'In 1970 the book value of United States investment here was about six times that of Germany, France, Italy and the Benelux countries combined. Indeed the total for the Community's founding members was slightly less than the joint figure for Canada, South Africa and Australia.

'At present the book value of German investment in Britain is less than a quarter of our investment in your country. In 1971 only about 4½ per cent of your foreign investment came here—half as much as went to Belgium-Luxembourg and not a great deal more than went to Austria.

'There are now rather over 200 subsidiaries of German companies in Britain, located from Glasgow through to the South East and making or handling products as diverse as aromatics, abrasives and corsets.

'The question is whether Germany is neglecting profitable investment opportunities in Britain—whether enough account is taken of the benefits of a labour supply so much easier than in Germany; whether German firms consider sufficiently Britain's possibilities for exporting to world markets—and the advantages of the City of London's financial services; whether the growth prospects of our domestic market are looked at as carefully as they should be.'

Mr. Chataway said:

'Although we are one of your nearest neighbours hitherto Britain has not been considered seriously by enough German firms as an investment location.

'In the enlarged Community the commercial arguments for a much larger two-way flow of investment between Germany and Britain will be strengthened very greatly. It is certainly fair to say that German firms have a lot of ground to make up in their exploration of Britain. Your Chamber's campaign to make known the opportunities here and to draw attention to the experience of German firms already with roots in this country is very much needed.'

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Describes the machinery created by the Act to resolve problems of recognition and negotiating rights. Price £47·25. Minimum hire charge £1·60. Time 17 minutes. *Ref. No. UK 3143*

If you're involved in industrial relations—at company or plant level, in unions or management—you'll find these films invaluable. They will be particularly useful as teaching aids to anyone organising courses or seminars on the Industrial Relations Act.

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I should like further details about the series of films on the Industrial Relations Act 1971, and an order form for purchase/hire.* (*Delete as applicable).

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(BLOCK CAPITALS THROUGHOUT, PLEASE)
Position
Organisation
Address
T & I/2
Tel. No.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT 1971

Now on film

Mr. John Davies speaks on industrial relations and prices and incomes

ADDRESSING the Annual Conference of the Industrial Co-Partnership Association at Girton College on July 7 Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry spoke as follows:

Personal experience

'I have served on the National Economic Development Council for upwards of eight years now. I have sat on different sides of the table during that period—first as an industrialist when I was managing director of Shell-Mex and BP: then as the Director-General of the CBI: and now as a Minister. I haven't yet aspired to being a representative of the TUC but, who knows, that too may come.

'During all that period the Council has returned time and time again to the unresolved question of getting our national production to outstrip our rate of inflation. For brief periods it has been achieved and we all hoped against hope that we had turned the corner and that the future was bright. And then our hopes were dashed and we found ourselves once again a prisoner within the dreary circle of prices outstripping production.

'It's not that we haven't tried to break out into a steady economic improvement: we have reviewed every kind of system that anybody anywhere has devised and have actually put into effect a number of them but every time we have found ourselves back again struggling with the same problem.

Meeting with the TUC

'The Prime Minister in our meeting with the TUC's General Council last Tuesday was emphasising a point on the same theme. He alluded to the fact that in the two years ended last April earnings had increased 25 per cent and prices 16 per cent. The fact that industrial production during the same period had increased hardly at all was not part of his argument though it does contribute an additional commentary upon our perplexing problem. What he was pointing out was that the differential benefit of some 4 per cent per annum could just as well have been attained if earnings had only gone up over the two years by 15 per cent and prices 6 per cent. If that had happened then not only would our ability to compete abroad have been markedly improved but also those unable to secure the kind of increase in their incomes which wage-earners have, would have had a markedly better life; national production would have been able to rise much more; and perhaps as important as anything the containment of the inflationary tendencies in our national economy would have been seen to be effective with immeasureable benefits to our whole national status at home and abroad.

'Why can't we do it? Looking back it always seems incredible that we should have persisted in the nugatory, self-defeating methods which over years we have seen to be the cause of our failure to master our earnings/prices/production complex.

'The need to overcome the problem has recently become more intense and more imperative. It's not that the slide has become faster: it hasn't. Indeed in the field of prices there has been some slowing down. But it has gone on too long and at too high a rate. The running to catch up with ourselves is beginning to take a heavy toll both of our ability to keep our trade abroad and to maintain the standards of life of the weak, the dependent and the defenceless at home.

'It was this added urgency to the Prime Minister's message last Tuesday. It is this that demands the co-operative action of us all today. He asked the TUC—without abandoning their other grievance—to take part once again in a partnership endeavour to overcome the menacing inflationary tendencies which threaten us with such damage. He pointed out that he was not just seeking to involve them in a project to restrain the excessive upward surge of wages. He wanted them to sit down with the Government and the CBI to look urgently at a whole range of issues that have so powerful an impact upon our economic success. The development of conciliation and arbitration machinery. The linking of pay by one means or other with the cost of living: the problems of those at the bottom end of the pay structure. All these and perhaps others too are of direct concern to the more orderly and more rational negotiation of wages giving a real improvement and not just the illusion of it. I do sincerely hope that my friends in the Unions, with many of whom I have worked for years, will give a favourable and an early response to his invitation.

The CBI/TUC conciliation organisation proposal

'As far as the CBI is concerned no one could fail to pay tribute to their effort to contain the price surge by their action last July. They are now at grips with the difficult issue of maintaining the restraint they have achieved. Perhaps no one is in a better position than I to know how hard it is in an organisation like the CBI to initiate a self-regulatory effort of the kind they went in for, and then to get it widely accepted and adhered to. But they did it and they served the country well, and I hope will continue to do so.

'They are now in discussion with the TUC to try and agree upon improved conciliation methods to combat industrial strife. Clearly the government will wish both parties success in this field too: neither of them is in any doubt of the Government's support for their effort nor of the Government's concern that what they jointly evolve should operate not just to their mutual benefit but to that of the consumer and the community as a whole.'

Mr. Grant meets TUC on small firms

Mr Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development and Minister with special responsibility for small firms, met a deputation on July 7 from the Trades Union Congress to discuss the report of the Bolton Committee of Inquiry on Small Firms.

Mr. Grant said he was happy to have had the opportunity of discussing the TUC's views on Bolton.

The Government's attitude to the small firms sector, he said, was not to create a specially privileged class of businesses. It was solely to remove past discrimination and, as in the case of the new Corporation Tax, to prevent discrimination against small firms being built into new policies.

Mr. Grant said the Chancellor of the Exchequer's main aim for small firms was to help them grow through encouraging the retention of profits. He also wanted to free them from unnecessary burdens, by, for instance, lifting shortfall as far as possible, but keeping it where there was any real risk of avoidance.

The Bolton recommendations on competition policy were being studied by the Government, said Mr. Grant. He appreciated that the Government and TUC started from different premises on this issue.

On industrial training, the Minister said he believed that group training schemes were a valuable means of making available training facilities and skilled training staff to small firms. On industrial relations Mr. Grant said that, together with his colleagues in the Government, he wished to encourage collective bargaining by employers and responsible and effective trades unions.

The Government, said Mr. Grant, had consulted widely on the Bolton proposal for Small Firms Advisory Bureaux and had noted the TUC view that there was a case for a subsidised service of the kind put forward in its evidence to Bolton. The Government was at present considering whether an information or advisory service for small firms was needed and if so how it might be organised.

While noting the TUC concern that an extensive network of Small Firms Advisory Bureaux could develop into a powerful pressure group for small firms, the Government was considering whether adequate means for channelling the small firm view existed and had to take this into account in relation to this particular recommendation.

Mr. Grant stressed the importance of the small firms sector of the economy, pointing out that there were 1¼ million small firms in the UK, accounting for over one-fifth of gross output and a third of employment.

Bolton's final research report

THE final research report* commissioned by the Committee of Inquiry on small firms was published last week. It presents the results of a general questionnaire survey among small firms in UK manufacturing service and construction industries.

Among the findings of the survey, in which 3,400 firms co-operated at the end of 1969, were the following:

The chief executive was generally either the founder or a member of the founder's family.

Small firms are typically not unionised, nor is the firm a member of an employers' federation.

Nearly 5 per cent of firms had taken over or merged with others during the previous five years.

7½ per cent of the manufacturing firms had been affected by strikes during the previous two years but over 6 per cent of these difficulties were caused by disturbances outside the firm.

A preponderance of firms increased the credit extended to their customers in the 12 months preceding the survey (which was a period of financial stringency).

Small firms experienced pressure on their liquidity position; the reason most frequently mentioned was that large firms were delaying their payments.

15 per cent of firms in both manufacturing and retail distribution claim to have been adversely affected by Town and Country Planning Acts during the previous five years.

The report contains a note on the sample, reliability and methods employed and 34 detailed tabulations of the results of the survey. These tables cover among other things, competition, wage rates, borrowing, profit and other financial ratios, innovation and taxation.

The report was prepared by the Committee of Inquiry's own Research Unit headed by Mr. Graham Bannock and Professor Prais and is the final one in the series of 18 research reports commissioned by the Committee. A previous report in this series, No. 16 by M. Tamari, presented the financial data collected in the questionnaire survey.

* Committee of Inquiry on Small Firms: Research Report No. 17: A Postal Questionnaire Survey of Small Firms: Non Financial Data. HMSO 60p.

Official appointments

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has authorised the following appointments:

Mr. M. Elderfield to be a member of the South Eastern Gas Board.

Councillor D. Overy, of Weston-super-Mare, and Councillor B. L. Setchell, of Delabole, to be members of the South Western Electricity Consultative Council.

Director of Industrial Development Unit

THE Minister for Industrial Development, Mr. Christopher Chataway, has appointed Mr. G. S. Stone to the new post of Director of the Industrial Development Unit. Mr. Stone takes up his appointment this week.

The Unit forms part of the Industrial Development Executive which was set up in the Department of Trade and Industry on April 10. The Unit's role is to help with the appraisal and implementation of industrial development needs. Staff are being recruited from the City and from industry to provide a full range of financial, industrial and administrative expertise.

Mr. Stone, 57, is at present a director of several companies and has for many years been actively interested in corporate finance.

The Industrial Development Unit will be closely concerned with the implementation of the Government's proposals for selective financial assistance to industry, both in the regions and nationally, which were set out in the White Paper on Industrial and Regional Development (Cmnd. 4942) published on March 22, 1972.

Textile company expand in Cumberland

ENGLISH Industrial Estates Corporation are building a 6,000 sq. ft. extension to the factory occupied by Alan Pidgeon on the Cleator Moor Industrial Estate, Cumberland. Alan Pidgeon Ltd. is a Leicester-based textile group who moved into a 15,000 sq. ft. Advance Factory at Cleator Moor towards the end of 1969. The additional capacity now being provided will be devoted to the making-up of domestic textiles including fitted nylon sheets and pillowcases. Approximately 46 people are expected to be employed in the new extension when full production is reached.

Clearance of merger proposals by DTI

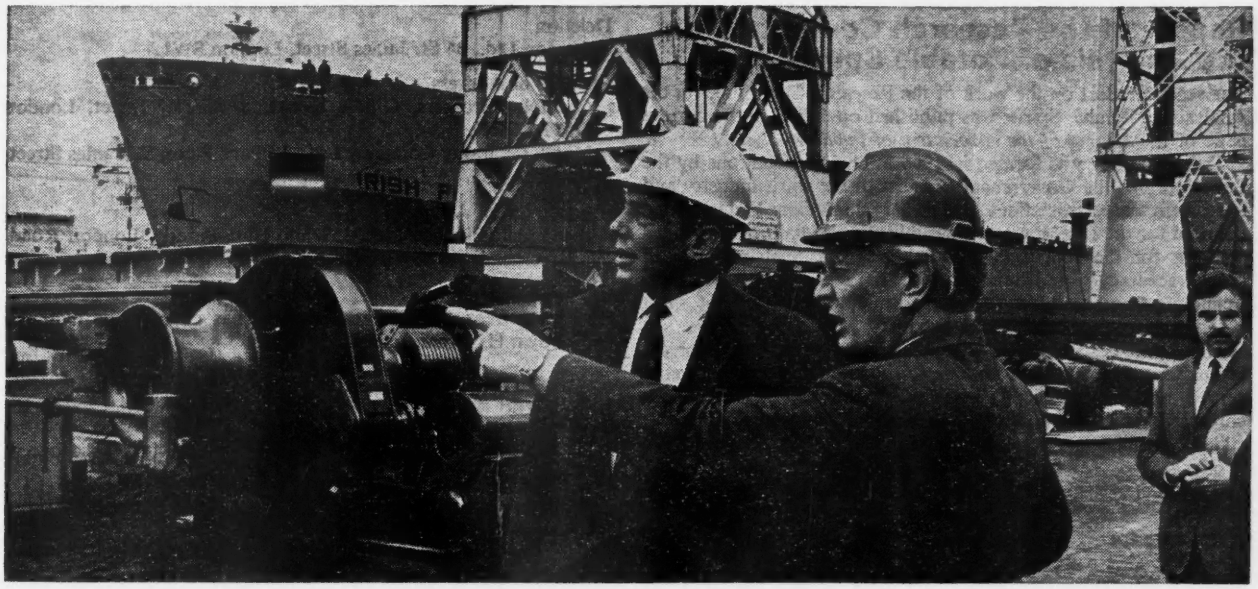
THE Department of Trade and Industry announce that on the information at present before them it is not their intention to refer to the Monopolies Commission, under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965, the proposed merger between the following companies:

Hepworth Iron Company Ltd. and James Oakes & Co (Riddings) Ltd.

Consolidated Gold Fields Ltd. and The Amey Group Ltd.

The Amey Group Ltd. and The British Dredging Co. Ltd.

Mr. Anthony Grant (centre), Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development and Minister with special responsibility for small firms, with the panel judging entries for the DTI's small firms research competition. Over 100 entries were received for the competition, which carries a £2,000 prize for the best suggestion for a six-month research project: it is hoped to announce the winner later in July. Left to right. Mr. Graham Bannock, managing consultant of Economists Advisory Group; Professor J. B. Heath (chairman), Professor of Economics, London Graduate School of Business Studies; Mr. Grant; Mr. F. J. Atkinson, Chief Economic Advisor, DTI; and Miss S. M. Cohen, of the DTI Small Firms Division.



Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry (right), with Mr. Archibald Gilchrist, chief executive of Govan Shipbuilders Ltd., during a tour of the new company's yards on the Upper Clyde. The company, which began trading on July 1 (see last week's issue, page 6), is to build two vessels in anticipation of orders following a number of firm inquiries.

The Queen's Award to Industry 1973

THE Office of The Queen's Award to Industry has announced that application forms and guidance notes for the 1973 Awards are now available. The Award can be applied for by any United Kingdom based organisation producing goods or providing services who seek recognition for outstanding achievement in increasing the exports of this country or in the advancement of product or process technology. The last date for applications is October 31, 1972.

Inquiries about eligibility for the Award and Application Forms should be made to: The Secretary, Office of The Queen's Award to Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, Tel. 01-222 2277, Telex No.: 27366.

Notes

The Queen's Award Scheme was instituted by Royal Warrant in 1965. It was originally devised by a Committee chaired by The Duke of Edinburgh and revised in 1970 by a Committee under the chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. the Lord McFadzean. The Reports of both Committees are available from HM Stationery Office.

The Award is made to 'industrial units' and not to individuals. Any organisation in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man contributing to either the visible or 'invisible' foreign currency earnings of the country, or a significant advance in the application of technology is eligible to apply to the extent that it carries out activities which meet the Award criteria.

The Awards are announced each year on The Queen's actual birthday, April 21. They are held for five years with entitlement during that period to use the emblem of the Award in a variety of ways. Concerns already holding Awards may apply for and receive additional Awards in respect of further outstanding achievement.

The Awards are made by The Queen on the advice of the Prime Minister, who is assisted in making his recommendations by an Advisory Committee which includes representatives of industry and commerce, the trade unions and the engineering institutions.

Applications for Awards to be conferred in 1973 cannot be accepted after the closing date of October 31, 1972. It is hoped that firms will in fact submit their applications well before this date.

July 31 last day for LEA applications for financial assistance

THE last day for applications for loans and grants under Section 4 of the Local Employment Act is July 31, the Department of Trade and Industry announced on July 10.

Firms wishing to be considered under the Act for loan or removal grant for projects in the development areas on which an early start will be made, should ensure that the necessary application forms are received by the appropriate regional office of the Department before August 1.

Applications for operational grants, in the special development areas only, can now be submitted only in respect of eligible projects which had effectively started before March 22, 1972 and must also be received by the Department before August 1, 1972.

Application forms (Form LEA2) for assistance under Section 4 of the Act are available from the regional offices of the Department to which any inquiries and completed forms should be sent. Addresses are as follows:

Northern Region
Wellbar House,
Gallowgate,
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE1 4TR

North Western Region
Sunley Building,
Piccadilly Plaza,
Manchester,
M1 4BA

South Western Region
The Pithay,
Bristol,
BS1 2PB

Scotland
314 St. Vincent Street,
Glasgow,
C3

Wales
Government Buildings,
Gabalfa,
Cardiff,
CF4 4YL

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Report of the Research Committee on the Analysis of Potable Spirits

THE second report on the work of the Research Committee on the Analysis of Potable Spirits was published on July 6 in the current issue of the *Journal of the Association of Public Analysts.*

The committee was formed in 1966 following invitations by the Laboratory of the Government Chemist to the spirit industry and to relevant trade associations. Preliminary discussions had indicated the need for the development and publication of uniform analytical methods for the congeners of potable spirits. Such methods of known accuracy would be essential in the event of the European Economic Community deciding to formulate definitions of spirit based on quantitative analytical criteria.

The report describes methods of analysis recommended for the estimation of methanol in potable spirits and is in two parts concerned respectively with a colorimetric method and with gas chromatographic methods. These methods have been found to be suitable for the analysis of brandies, rums, whiskies and similar products.

The methods have no 'official' status but analysts will be able both to make use of and to quote them in the knowledge that they have been found to be satisfactory by members of the major national bodies representing the control and production of potable spirits.

Copies of the report (price 15p) can be obtained from the Editorial Office, Association of Public Analysts, 325 Kennington Road, SE11.

Note

The terms of reference of the Research Committee are to develop a standard analytical method for the determination of ethanol in potable spirits, to develop methods for the determination of the higher alcohols and other important congeners in potable spirits and for the determination of added compounds and to examine methods for the determination of selected congeneric substances.

The following organisations are represented on the Committee:

The Association of Public Analysts
The Brandy Shippers Association
The Distillers Co. Ltd.
The Gin Rectifiers and Distillers Association
Inveresk Research International
The Laboratory of the Government Chemist
The Pot Still Malt Distillers Association of Scotland
The Rum Importers Association of Great Britain Inc.
The Scotch Whisky Association.

Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958

DEALERS IN SECURITIES

THE following changes have taken place in the lists of dealers in securities under Sections 3 and 16 of the Act:

Licensed dealers

Additions

CCC Securities Ltd., Dowgate Hill House, Dowgate Hill, London EC4R 2TJ.

Chancery Trust Ltd., Bank House, Charlotte Street, Manchester M1 4EU.

Eldridge Stableford Securities Ltd., 32 Queen Anne Street, London W1.

Fraser Green Ltd., 9/12 Cheapside, London EC2V 6AQ.

Tradition Securities Ltd, 80 Bishopsgate, London EC2N 4AU.

Deletion

Anscon Ltd., 34 St. James Street, London SW1.

Changes of Address

Chisholm Brothers, Gillow House, 5 Winsley Street, London W1A 2HG.

Marsh Guaranty Company Ltd., 10 Park Place, St. James Street, London SW1A 1LP.

Amendment of Address

Seven Oak Finance Ltd., 1 White Hart Parade, London Road, Riverhead, Sevenoaks, Kent.

Change of Name

Fleming Suez Brown Brothers Ltd. has changed its name to Brown Harriman International Ltd.

Exempted dealers

Additions

Bank of America Ltd., St. Helens, 1 Undershaft, London EC3A 8HN.

Barclays Bank (London and International) Ltd., 54 Lombard Street, London EC3.

European Brazilian Bank Ltd., St. Helens, 1 Undershaft, London EC3A 8HN.

AUTHORISED UNIT TRUST SCHEMES

THE following amendments have taken place in the list of unit trust schemes authorised under Section 17 of the Act and published in Part 5 of the 1972 Particulars of Dealers in Securities and of Unit Trusts.

Additions

Group and/or name and address of Management Company	Name of Scheme	Name and address of Trustee
L & C Unit Trust Management Limited Tower Block, New Stock Exchange Throgmorton Street, London EC2	L & C Unit Trust	The Governor and Company of the Bank of Scotland PO Box No. 5 Edinburgh 1
Hill Samuel Unit Trust Managers Limited PO Box 173 N.L.A. Tower 12-16 Addiscombe Road Croydon CR8 6AL	Hill Samuel High Yield Trust	Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Company Limited Poultry London EC2
Charterhouse Japhet Unit Management Limited 1 Paternoster Row St. Paul's London EC4P 4HP	Charterhouse European Financial Units	Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Company Limited Poultry London EC2
Confederation Funds Management Limited 120 Regent Street London W1R 6AY	Confederation Growth Units	Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Company Limited Poultry London EC2

Changes

Oceanic Unit Trust Managers Limited have changed their address to 11 Copthall Court, London EC2.

London Wall Export Priority Units terminated on May 31, 1972, due to amalgamation with London Wall Stronghold Priority Units.

High Income Priority Trust of Scotland terminated on March 31, 1972, due to amalgamation with London Wall High Income Priority Units.

Castle Commodity Plus Units terminated on June 14, 1972, due to amalgamation with Britannia Commodity Plus Units.

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Upward trend in sea casualties

At a Press conference in London on July 4, the Chief Inspector of HM Coastguard, Lt.-Cdr. J. A. Douglas, gave details of the year's life-saving activities, based on the figures for incidents recorded by HM Coastguard from April 1971 to March 1972. He emphasised that the total number of incidents showed an increase of about 20 per cent on the previous 12-month period.

Commenting on the upward trend, he said that boats in the recreational category had been mainly involved; the number of sailing craft in trouble had risen from 346 to 557, and there had been a similar increase for motor-boats, from 319 to 445.

'Although we do not have detailed information,' said the Chief Inspector, 'it is thought that most of the yachts and other small craft which get into trouble do not belong to yacht clubs or other organisations, which expect their members to maintain a high standard of safety.

'There have been some tragic incidents. Lives have been lost due to inexperience, failure to get a weather report before setting out or failing to seek or heed the advice given by Coastguards. Some have been lucky and have been rescued in time; others, unfortunately, have paid for their folly with their lives.

'It is sometimes claimed that incidents involving the rescue of these recreational sailors are much exaggerated, possibly by people who are mainly concerned with selling pleasure craft, because safety talk does not sell boats. However, recreational activity in small craft around the coast is not dangerous, provided common sense is used and proper precautions are taken.' The Chief Inspector gave this advice: 'Carry life-saving equipment and flares, get a weather report and tell someone on shore where you are going and give them a description of your boat and details of when you expect to return.

'None of our rescue services—and in particular those such as the RNLI (who rely on voluntary workers for fund raising and operations)—like to see their money expended on incidents which could have been avoided; there are enough accidents as it is, caused through no fault of the individuals concerned. The real worry is that, in dealing with the large number of unnecessary incidents, the rescue services may be overstretched and not available to assist those who need them. We should be making greater efforts to move from the field of cure to that of prevention.'

The future of Highlands & Islands air services

The Civil Aviation Authority is seeking the views of anyone who feels he has any evidence, comments or suggestions which it is thought the Authority should take into account in its review of the Scottish Highlands and Islands air services, aerodromes and air navigation services.

The review has been asked for by the Government and a study group has been set up by CAA comprising officials of the Authority, the Department of Trade and Industry, and the Scottish Office, to gather information and formulate proposals.

The invitation to submit evidence was foreshadowed by Lord Boyd-Carpenter, Chairman of the Civil Aviation Authority, when he visited Scotland from May 10-12 to see the facilities for himself. A letter has now been sent to a wide range of representative bodies in Scotland asking them to make their views known.

The Civil Aviation Authority is asking for submissions by September 30, 1972. They should be addressed to The Chairman, The CAA Study Group on Scottish Highlands and Islands Air Services, Aerodromes and Air Navigation Services, 129 Kingsway, London WC2B 6NN.

Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace, with Mr. Brian Trubshaw, chief test pilot of British Aircraft Corporation, at a reception at London's Heathrow Airport after the return of Concorde 002 from its 45,000 mile tour to the Far East. Concorde had established its huge speed advantage while fitting effortlessly into the traffic patterns of 30 international airports, said a BAC official. Thousands of members of the public, together with MPs, saw the airliner while it was on view at Heathrow.

Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace, takes the front seat in a mock-up of the Hawker Siddeley 1182, the RAF's new jet trainer. The Minister was visiting Hawker Siddeley Aviation's Kingston plant, where he saw also the production of the vertical take-off 'Harrier'. With the Minister is Mr. Ralph Hooper, executive director and chief engineer of HSA, Kingston.

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PARLIAMENT

Supplementary questions and answers on the items in these pages are published in *Hansard*

MONDAY, JULY 3

Contract signing

Mr. Michael Noble, Minister for Trade, was asked if he would introduce legislation to prevent discrimination against women in the signing of contracts, with particular reference to the letter sent to him which indicated that television companies refused to allow married women to sign contracts for television sets. He replied: 'Although I deplore any discrimination against women, its disappearance in this field must come from the pressure of public opinion rather than legislative control.'

Investment in South Africa

Asked what advice was given by his department to British companies about investment in the Transkei, Zululand and other Bantustan areas of South Africa, Mr. Noble said the Department supplied on request information regarding taxation and exchange control and so on, and suggested where further information might be obtained.

Mersey Pilotage

A Member asked Mr. Noble if he was aware of the low rate of use of the Communication Assistant facility offered to large tankers in the River Mersey during the recent experimental period, and if he would now consider making this service a compulsory requirement for all ships of over 80,000 tons draught weight and/or 45 ft. draught, in view of the density of shipping in that area. Mr. Noble replied that the Pilotage Authority had reported the results of the first year's working of this voluntary arrangement, and it was proposed to hold a meeting of interested parties to review the situation. 'I have no powers under the Pilotage Act to make the service compulsory', he said.

Coal imports

Asked how much coal had been imported to date this year by the British Steel Corporation and the Central Electricity Generating Board, Mr. Peter Emery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, said information concerning imports by individual named organisations, whether in the public or private sector, was confidential and not available for publication. Information concerning coal imports was published in the Overseas Trade Statistics, and this showed that the rate of imports had slowed considerably since the immediate post-miners-strike period.

Scotch in France

Mr. Noble answered an inquiry whether, in view of the fact that in France laws controlling advertising militated against the sale of Scotch whisky by differentiating between spirits distilled from grain and grape, he would make representations to the appropriate authorities about this practice in the interests of British exports. He replied: 'We have long been aware of this problem, and representations have been made to the French authorities.'

Tariffs on UK—USA trade

A Member requested a list of the goods imported from the United States of America by the United Kingdom upon which United Kingdom tariffs would be increased if the United Kingdom joined the European Economic Community, and the goods imported from the United States of America upon which United Kingdom tariffs would be decreased if the United Kingdom joined the EEC. Mr. Emery said the compilation and publication of the information requested would involve disproportionate expenditure. However, nearly 70 per cent of our total imports from the USA in 1970 consisted of goods on which the average level of the EEC's external tariff was somewhat lower than that of the UK.

Two-segment aircraft-approach

A Member asked Mr. Cranley Onslow, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace, whether, in view of the results of recent trials in the United States of America of two-segment aircraft-approach, he would now carry out further tests, and publish the results of tests of the two-segment aircraft-approach. He replied: 'We are keeping the matter under constant review taking account of work being done in the United States in addition to our own tests. A decision will be taken in due course on whether other tests in this country will be required. Meanwhile it would be misleading to publish the results of trials in isolation.'

Discharged prisoners

Would the Secretary of State issue general directions to nationalised industries for which he was responsible regarding the need to employ discharged prisoners and other ex-offenders? Mr. Emery said no. The employment practices of nationalised boards were not a matter for the issue of general directions.

Fuel conservation

What was the present position with regard to the development of a comprehensive fuel conservation policy for the United Kingdom? asked a Member. Mr. Emery said economies in fuel use and the balance between use of indigenous and imported fuels were naturally important considerations in the Government's regular reviews of energy prospects.

Cross-channel fares

A Member asked what representations had been received requesting reference to the Monopolies Commission of the level of fares on cross-channel ferries, and what action had been taken. Mr. Noble said he had received representations from a number of interested parties. 'I have to consider all the factors, including the overseas implications, but I hope to announce a decison shortly', he said.

Floating of the pound

Mr. Noble was asked to publish in the Official Report a list of the imports which it was expected will rise in price as a result of the floating of the £ sterling, to what extent he estimated these costs would increase prices to the British consumer, and for a statement. He said no. 'It is too early to say what the effect is likely to be'.

Birmingham exhibition centre

The Secretary of State was asked whether he would make a statement on his communication to the Birmingham City Council that the Government were now considering switching the Industrial Exhibition Site from Birmingham to London. Mr. Noble said: 'I informed representatives of the Birmingham City Council on June 29, that the Government, having regard to the country's pressing need for a modern international exhibition centre, had decided that the project should go rapidly ahead and had agreed in principle that the Birmingham Corporation should be authorised to provide such loan finance as could not be raised from the private sector. The Birmingham Corporation would accordingly be given the authority which it would need to increase its borrowing for this purpose. The immediate availability of a further £145,000 of the Government grant which had already been announced would ensure that progress on the project was fully maintained.'

EEC agricultural subsidies

What steps were being taken to ensure that industry as well as agriculture benefited from the subsidies now being granted by the European Economic Community? asked a Member. Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development, said: 'We are keeping our future partners fully informed of our view that the development of regional policy in the enlarged Community must take full account of regional industrial problems.'

Electronics industry

Mr. Grant was asked what studies he had made of the likely effect of Japanese investment in the Republic of Ireland in the electronics industry on manufacturers in the United Kingdom. He said examination of problems concerning Anglo-Japanese trade would take into account the question of Japanese investment in the UK, together with the implications for UK industry of Japanese investment in other members of the enlarged Community.

Rolls-Royce directors

A Member asked which of the directors of Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd. were full-time executive directors of the company. Mr. Onslow said Lord Cole, chairman, and Mr. I. T. Morrow, managing director, were working virtually full-time, though they had other interests. Dr. Stanley Hooker had a full-time appointment as technical director.

Shipbuilding assets

Mr. Grant gave his estimate of the investment in fixed assets by the United Kingdom shipbuilding industry in the past five years, and by shipyards specialising in naval construction. Following are the figures of fixed capital expenditure by the shipbuilding and marine engineering industries from 1966 to 1970, the latest year for which the information is at present available. Separate figures are not available for shipyards specialising in naval construction.

	£ million
1966	8
1967	4
1968	14
1969	15
1970	19

TUESDAY, JULY 4

International Computers Ltd.

Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development, was asked if he was prepared to support a partial foreign participation in International Computers Limited while maintaining his intention to veto any proposed outright foreign take-over. 'It is the Government's view that any association between ICL

and an overseas firm should provide for the maintenance of a substantial computer research and development manufacturing and marketing capability controlled in this country,' Mr. Chataway replied.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5

UK shipbuilding industry

Mr. Grant was asked to estimate the present total capacity of the United Kingdom shipbuilding industry, and answered: 'No estimate is available as there is no recognised method of measuring capacity in the shipbuilding industry.' Mr. Grant was also asked to estimate the present capacity of the United Kingdom shipbuilding industry which might be suitable for the construction of naval vessels, either for the UK Government or for foreign customers. He said: 'There are currently six UK shipbuilders with a capacity for naval work but the proportion of capacity which they might wish to devote to, or retain for, this type of work fluctuates and depends on the available orders and the commercial judgement of individual firms. It would not therefore be meaningful to give an estimate of total capacity but the yards concerned are capable of taking all the home and overseas orders now foreseen.'

Groupe d'Etudes des Comptables de la CEE

A Member asked what instructions had been given to officials of the DTI presently attending discussions within the Groupe d'Etudes des Comptables de la CEE. Mr. Noble replied: 'The members of the Groupe d'Etudes are members of the recognised accountancy bodies of the 10 countries which are, or expect to be, members of the EEC. Officials of the Department do not attend the Groupe's discussions.'

Marine pollution

Mr. Noble was asked to make a statement on preparations for an international agreement which would eliminate deliberate pollution from ships. He said that the 1969 Amendments to the 1954 Oil Pollution Convention, if enforced internationally, would largely eliminate such pollution. He continued: 'We are making two of the nine expert studies for the international Conference on Marine Pollution which will be held in London next year, and which should secure further agreements.'

Post-Apollo space programme

A Member asked Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace, what was the date on which European nations, including the United Kingdom, were invited to consider joining the United States of America in their post-Apollo space programme; and whether he could give the date upon which the reply of the United Kingdom would be given. Mr. Heseltine said: 'The invitation was received in September 1969. The European Space Conference has since spent £2 million on studying the programme and had many discussions with the United States authorities. The United Kingdom together with other European countries is expected to decide whether to participate in the programme at a meeting in Brussels on July 11/12. In answer to another question, Mr. Heseltine said there were no steps being taken to recommence work on a United Kingdom launcher programme.

ss 'Richard Montgomery'

Mr. Noble was asked if he was satisfied that the figure of nearly 9,000 tons of explosive cargo in the wreck of the ss 'Richard Montgomery' of which almost half was salvaged in 1944 given in his department's press notice of November 12, 1971 was correct; and whether his views in respect of the size and nature of this danger to shipping in the Thamesside communities were accurate and complete. Mr. Noble answered: 'The original cargo amounted to nearly 7,000 short tons, not 9,000. but the other information given in the press notice was accurate. My assessment of the risks of trying to remove or leaving undisturbed the explosives remains as previously stated but I will review the position after the forthcoming diving survey.'

Advice to consumers

A Member asked for information on the grants paid by the central Government to bodies involved wholly or partly in giving advice to consumers, other than the citizens' advice bureaux, Weights and Measures inspectors and offices operated under the Legal Aid Acts, specifying the amount of such grants and the bodies to whom they were paid. Mr. Noble answered that there were no other grants related to the giving of advice in specific cases. But the activities of many grant-aided bodies such as the Design Council might include the provision of information which was of use to consumers generally.

Regional development in Wales

A question was asked on the amount of money out of public funds spent on regional development in Wales in 1964, 1970 and 1971; and what were the per head of population figures in each case for Wales, Scotland and England. Mr. Grant said that on the basis of financial years, the information was as follows:

Government preferential assistance to industry in Wales (£ million)

1964/65	1969/70	1970/71
1.0	44.3	50.4

Government preferential assistance to industry per head of population (£)

	1964/65	1969/70	1970/71
Wales	0.37	16.26	18.44
Scotland	1.79	19.03	18.82
England	0.38	3.27	3.31

Notes:

i. The figures exclude the following payments for which a breakdown is not available: free depreciation (£3 million in 1964/65); Development Commission loans to small hotels in development areas (£0.8 million in 1969/70 and £0.4 million in 1970/71); and refund of SET to certain rural parts of development areas (£1.8 million in 1969/70 and £2.0 million in 1970/71). Similarly, it is not possible to give a regional breakdown of the differential element in investment grants for computers and plant and machinery used in the construction and civil engineering industries (£5.0 million in 1969/70 and £4.5 million in 1970/71).

ii Calculations per head of population are derived from the 1966 census (England and Wales); and from the preliminary results of the 1971 census (Scotland only).

iii. The tables do not reflect Government expenditure on other forms of regional assistance, eg increased public expenditure on infrastructure; grants for housing improvements, clearance of slums and clearance of derelict land.

THURSDAY, JULY 6

Metrication

Mr. Onslow was asked if he still anticipates that the greater part of the industrial sector would be using the metric system for most purposes by the end of 1975, as was indicated in paragraph 46 of Command Paper No. 4880 entitled, Metrication. He said: 'I have every expectation that the metric system will be in widespread use in the industrial sector by that date.'

Capital investment by the CEGB

A statement was requested on further capital investment by the Central Electricity Generating Board, in the light of the Government's policy for stimulating industrial activity in development areas. Mr. Tom Boardman, Minister for Industry, said: 'I understand that the CEGB, in accordance with their agreement to bring forward the order for their next power station, are announcing today that contracts have been placed with C. A. Parsons & Co. Ltd. for the turbo-generators and with Clarke Chapman/John Thompson Ltd. for the boilers at the Ince B power station, Cheshire. Further contracts in connection with construction of the forward the order for their next power station are likely to be placed shortly. The CEGB are also bringing forward a gas turbine station at Leicester and various transmission and research projects.

'These orders will be a valuable assistance to employment in the engineering industry in Development Areas, particularly in the North East.'

Monopolies Commission report on beer

A Member asked whether HM Government, the Erroll Committee or the Brewers Society had been called upon to give evidence to the European Economic Community Commission within the inquiry taking place about the competition in the brewing industry under Council Regulation No. 17. 'I understand that the Commission were able to obtain all the information they needed about the tied house system in the United Kingdom from the Monopolies Commission's Report on the Supply of Beer,' said Mr. Noble.

Post-Apollo project

Mr. Heseltine was asked to list the Ministers who will be present at the European Space Conference on July 11-12, to decide whether or not to participate in the post-Apollo project. 'I will be leading the UK Delegation,' he answered. 'The other member countries of the European Space Conference are also expected to be represented at Ministerial level.'

Concorde

A Member who asked if the components of the Concorde aircraft produced in Great Britain were designed and manufactured in imperial or metric units of measurement, was told by Mr. Onslow: 'All Concorde components are designed to both imperial and metric standards. Most of the Concorde components produced in Great Britain are manufactured in imperial units of measurement. There are, however, certain areas, for example electrical equipment, where component manufacture is traditionally in metric units.'

FRIDAY, JULY 7

Metrication

Answering a Member inquiring about plans for metric units for sales of coal, gas and petroleum, Mr. Emery said: 'The date of introduction of metric units for sales purposes is a decision which has to be made by the industries concerned in the light of their individual metrication programmes. We have given assurances in the White Paper that we shall remove any legislative barriers to metrication which may exist, after consultation with industries. We have already reached this consultative stage with two of the fuel industries mentioned, and hope to begin talks with the third very soon.'

GOVERNMENT SALES

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

July 19/20, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Regional Depot RAOC, Hereford

Auctioneers: Russell Baldwin & Bright (Dept. L), 20/21 King Street, Hereford (Tel. 0423 4366)

Fork lift trucks; pallet transporting trucks; 5 ton Bedford lorries; cabin trailers; industrial tractors; fire pumps; warehouse trailers; 6-1,000 gall. fuel tanks; machine tools including lathes, milling machines; grinders and hacksaws; tyres; batteries; chargers; hydraulic jacks; paint spraying plants; electric cables; generator test benches; rectifiers; transformers; tentage; tarpaulin sheets; oscilloscopes; No. 7 directors; watches; compasses; binoculars; theodolites; furniture including dressing chests; fold flat and other chairs; tables and wardrobes; carpets; pillow cases; greatcoats; battledress and other trousers and various clothing; white and coloured blankets; aircraft, MT and electrical spares; scrap canvas, rags and woollens.

July 26, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Auctioneers premises

Auctioneers: Woolland Son & Manico (Dept. L), Kinterbury House, St. Andrews Cross, Plymouth (Tel. 0752 69292)

Various items of clothing and textiles including, carpets and rugs; greatcoats; duffel coats; trousers; jerseys; underwear; PVC garments; suitcases; kitbags; sheets; mattresses; camouflage nets; boots and shoes; ground sheets; mixed rags; tentage; wooden and steel furnishings including desks; tables; chairs; filing cabinets; tubular chairs; kitchen china and glassware; lamps and lanterns; pocket and other watches; microscopes; binoculars; telescopes; compasses; clocks; barometers; cameras; drawing instruments; safes; chests; MT and electrical spares; portable drills, sanders and grinders; charging sets; jacks; lubricating plant; chain blocks and tackle; scrap batteries and tyres; canvas hose; wireless receivers; oscilloscopes; X-ray unit, etc.

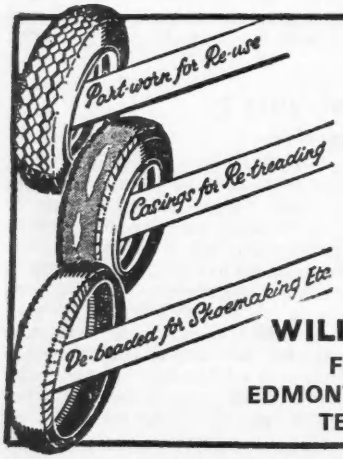
August 9/10, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: The Lido Hall, Worthy Lane, Winchester, Hants.

Auctioneers: Richard Austin & Wyatt (Dept. L), 79 High Street, Fareham, Hants. (Tel. 03292 4211)

Barford dumpers; agricultural tractors; concrete mixers; stacker trucks; surplus medical equipment; tyres and inner tubes; flexible metallic tubing; 25,000 gall. sectional water tank; air compressors; wooden and metal boxes; machine tools including milling and grinding machines; lathes, hand operated bending and forming machines; guillotines; drilling, buffing, shaping machines, etc.; miscellaneous furniture; clothing; scrap rags and canvas; and many other items of general surplus stores.

Catalogues of the above sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior to and up to date of sale, price 10p (postal order only).



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Machine Tools

Jig borer; pillar and radial drills; surface grinders; capstan and centre lathes; horizontal, vertical and universal millers; press brake; sawing, shaping, sheetmetal working, tapping and woodworking machines, etc. Located at Gosport and Portsmouth, Hants. Permission to view as above. Tenders must be returned by 10 a.m., August 8, 1972.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER Section 35 of the Patents Act, 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified.

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
June 1, 1972		
1,048,937	Coal Industry (Patents) Ltd.	Improvements in methods and apparatus for effecting dense, phase fluidisation of particulate material.
1,174,562	Greenwood Airvac Conduits Ltd., and Benjamin Donald Hughes	Junction boxes.
1,238,693	Chinoin Guogyszer es Vegyeszeti Termekek Gyara RT	Amidine derivatives.
1,257,775	English Clays Lovering Pochin & Company Ltd.	Manufacture of paper.
1,258,051	English Clays Lovering Pochin & Company Ltd.	Compacting of powdered materials.
1,259,643	Creusot-Loire	An installation for closing a gas conduit.
June 2, 1972		
937,949	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Carrier current communication systems incorporating repeaters.
966,341	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Telecommunication link
1,138,925	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Automatic telecommunication exchange.
1,139,979	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Electro-magnetic recording device.
1,158,978	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Semiconductor devices.
1,184,519	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Subscriber subset for PCM.
1,187,490	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Subscriber subset for PCM telephone system.
1,194,610	International Standard Electric Corporation	Switching system having split group hunting.
1,201,520	International Standard Electric Corporation	Circuit arrangement to check a section of a switching network.
1,164,322	Arthur Franklin Hudson	Tool holders.
1,247,047	W. Rosenlew and Company A.B.	Tubular heat exchangers.
June 6, 1972		
883,801	Agfa Aktiengesellschaft	Apparatus for the stamping of photographic papers.
1,086,562	Blackstone and Company Ltd.	Means for connecting alternating current supplies in parallel.
1,089,679	Office National d'Etudes et de Recherches Aerospatiales	Spectrometric apparatus.
1,089,680	Office National d'Etudes et de Recherches Aerospatiales	Spectrometric apparatus.
1,099,510	Statni Vyzkumny Ustav Sklarsky	Electric glass melting furnaces.
1,146,020	Instituto Chemioterapico Italiano	Pharmaceutical tetracycline-oxazine derivative compositions.
1,155,300	John Preedy Griffiths, and Ethel Chaffer Griffiths	Suspender for foundation garments or the like.

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. ARMITAGE
Comptroller

Metrication in the US—an opportunity for UK exporters

by Gordon Bowen, Director of the Metrication Board

THERE is a great interest in Britain about the progress of metrication in the USA because of the importance of the American market for our exports and because of the close technical and commercial links between British and American industry. There is likewise in the USA a keen interest in how British industry is tackling the metric change and in the lessons which American industry may be able to draw from British experience. This interest provides an opportunity and a challenge to United Kingdom firms with an interest in the American market.

The debate about going metric has about as long a history in the USA as it has had in Britain, going back to the end of the 18th century. As with us metric measures have been legally permissible in the USA for many purposes but up to now the customary or English system of weights and measures has been that most commonly used. There has, however, over recent years been growing pressure in favour of a change to the metric system as that system has been adopted by an ever-increasing number of countries as the primary system of weights and measures and as metric units have come to be more widely used in the USA in industry as well as in research institutions. More and more the USA was becoming involved in using both systems of measurement.

Implications of the change to metric

In 1968 Congress ordered a survey of the implications of the change to metric in American economy. This detailed study was carried out by the National Bureau of Standards. Their report 'A Metric America—A Decision Whose Time Has Come' was published in August 1971. The main message was that the question for the country was not whether to change but how to make the change efficiently and economically. The report recommended that the United States should change to the International System of Units through a co-ordinated national programme over a period of 10 years, at the end of which the nation would be predominantly metric. Transmitting the report to Congress, the then Secretary of Commerce expressed his agreement with its conclusions and recommended that Congress should assign responsibility for guiding the change to 'a central co-ordinating body responsive to all sectors of our society'. The present Secretary of Commerce has emphasised the importance of the use of international standards to enable American industry to compete in world markets. Similar views were expressed by President Nixon in his written State of the Union message in January 1972 when he said that the United States could enhance its competitive position by implementing the metric system of measurement.

In March the Administration submitted to Congress draft legislation which would establish a National Metric Conversion Board to be comprised of 25 representatives of industry, trade associations, citizen groups and Government. Its task would be to draw up a voluntary changeover programme within one year of its establishment.

It is now generally accepted that America will adopt the metric system and there is widespread confidence in the United States that Congress will adopt proposals in line with those indicated in the report of the metric study and developed in the legislative proposals now submitted to Congress 'To establish a national policy relating to conversion to the metric system in the United States'. While there have already been some hearings in Congress it will be for the new Congress following the November elections to decide the essential questions remaining, how and how fast the change should be made.

Industry and educationalists are not however waiting for Congress to resolve these important issues. Convinced that USA is going metric they are already exploring what this change will involve for them. Some major corporations have already decided to change and are working out their programmes. Others are still at the exploratory stage in their thinking. Some, of course, have not even started to consider the possibility of the metric change occurring. Nonetheless the professional institutions and the national trade associations are including metrication in the programmes for their annual meetings and conventions which are such an important feature of the American business scene. The American Management Assocation, for example, has organised several seminars and more are planned. The inclusion of metrication in the agenda for such meetings is likely to become more general.

Sharing experiences

All this provides opportunities for British exporters who are willing to share their experience of making the metric change. American industrialists want to know how a company organised the changeover, how it assessed the need for new plant and equipment, what it decided it needed in the way of training and how it organised it. The interest is in the practical experience, the difficulties met and overcome and the response of those involved in the change. There is considerable interest in equipment for machine conversion, metric fasteners, the supply of metric tools, of teaching aids at all levels and information techniques such as films, slides, manuals as well as technical books.

It is worth the effort for a United Kingdom company to share its metric experience with Americans. Quite apart from the possibilities of selling metric hardware and aids and managements expertise, the interest in metrication creates a

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METRICATION IN THE US

continued

new centre of interest in the United Kingdom company. It provides a basis for a dialogue in which the United Kingdom firm can display its general capability and in this favourable context attract attention to those of its products relevant to industrial and commercial activities of those attending the meeting. The company's representatives achieve a new authority and in so doing become more worth while talking to. Conferences provide an ideal medium for establishing new contacts, of reviewing old ones and of achieving a new level of prestige which is encouraging and helpful to a company's own organisation or permanent representative in North America.

It is against this background and with these possibilities in mind that companies should consider opportunities which may occur in the United States for a member of their company who can speak with the authority of first hand experience, to give a paper to a conference, or to give a talk on television or radio how the company went metric. While the immediate export gains may be negligible the less quantifiable benefits may be of enduring worth to firms with a continuing interest in the North American market. The Department of Trade and Industry and the Trade Development Office in New York are ready to advise on suitable seminars and conventions when there is likely to be an interest in metrication at which United Kingdom firms could undertake to make presentations of their experience of changing over to metric.

Export marketing research scheme

IMPROVEMENTS are announced in the Export Marketing Research Scheme whereby the Department of Trade and Industry offers British firms help to encourage overseas market research as part of their export effort.

The scheme has been widened to include, in suitable cases, research commissioned by groups of firms and trade associations as well as individual firms; market research carried out overseas by their own qualified research staff instead of or as well as by consultant firms; and financial assistance towards the purchase of multi-client studies.

The basic criteria for support remain unaltered, and so does the 'advisory' part of the Scheme.

EXHIBITIONS and FAIRS

Success for British firms at Soviet food equipment exhibition

From the British Embassy, Moscow

THREE British firms, Gunsons Sortex Ltd., British Hartford Fairmont Ltd. and Pye Unicam Ltd., took part in the Department of Trade and Industry-sponsored British pavilion at the exhibition of modern equipment for the food and related industries ('Prodindustria '72'), which ran in Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, from May 30 to June 14.

This scale of participation by British firms was extremely small in relation to the number of firms taking part from other Western European countries, notably Italy, France, West Germany and Sweden. Even so, the three firms who did take part all regarded the exhibition as having been a considerable success for them. They made extensive new contacts, both within and outside the Ukraine (which is the centre of the Soviet food industry), some of them at Ministerial level, and all of them decided that their long-term prospects in the market were very good. All three British firms sold exhibits from their stands (to a total value of about £25,000) and one of them, Gunsons Sortex, signed in addition an order for the delivery from England of a further five colour sorting machines and associated equipment (for a value of £38,000).

This result provides a good illustration of the sales opportunities for Western companies which will arise as a result of the greatly increased targets assigned to the food and related industries under the current Soviet Five Year Plan. These opportunities will arise only very selectively; the Soviets spend hard currency only where their requirements have a high priority and cannot be met from domestic or COMECON sources. But where business is obtained, orders can often be large. Any firm who would like a preliminary 'reading' of its chances in the Soviet market, and advice on how best to enter it, should contact the Commercial Department of the British Embassy in the USSR. The address is Kutuzovsky Prospekt 7/4, Moscow.

The success of British firms at 'Prodindustria '72' also demonstrates once again the great value of taking part in Soviet exhibitions, once one's product has been identified as being of interest, and given that participation has been properly prepared.

Excellent results achieved at Poznan Fair

From the British Embassy, Warsaw

THE 41st Poznan International Trade Fair was opened on June 11 by the Polish Minister of Foreign Trade, Mr. T. Olechowski. This year's fair was larger than ever with all available space in the fairground occupied by 31 Western countries and with all of the Socialist countries, including China, taking part.

Britain, along with West Germany and Italy, was among the leading Western countries exhibiting with a national pavilion and outside area containing 77 stands at which over 140 firms were represented, either directly or through agents. Poland herself took about half of the available space to show off the very wide range of products she produces.

All the Foreign Trade Enterprises mounted interesting displays of Polish products from fruit and vegetables and high quality cut glass ware to electronic components, cars, machine tools and railway locomotives. The West Germans had their usual impressive display with both the inside of their exhibition hall and outside areas crammed with a tremendous range of industrial goods, while the Italians took advantage of their striking new pavilion to show such typically Italian goods as espresso bar and ice cream making equipment as well as capital goods.

Attendance at the fair, in spite of two and a half days of heavy rain, was a record at around the half million mark and at 11,000 the number of foreign visitors was also at a high level.

Post-war Poland has traditionally been a market for capital goods and these were again in the overwhelming majority. With the exception of oil and gas stoves, language courses and wheelchairs, British exhibitors, about 80 per cent of whom exhibit regularly at Poznan, concentrated on industrial products with a wide variety of advanced equipment on display. Especially prominent were the large machine tools of Matrix-Churchill and Herbert-BSA, the digital display equipment of Cossor, the printed circuit board making machinery of Eurafex, Monotype printing machinery and the copying machines of Rank Xerox which all drew large interested crowds.

In the outside sites, the skyline was dominated by the giant Jones' and Coles' cranes, while mechanical handling equipment, marine radar and radio and telecommunications equipment was also much in evidence. A prestige display of Spode china was exhibited on either side of the DTI Information Stand and this aroused much interest and favourable comment from visitors.

The generally high level of technology contained in the British exhibits and the efforts of firms to bring large and heavy machines and equipment for display and demonstration showed a serious approach to business in a market which can be both rewarding and difficult. That the approach was appreciated by Polish buyers is evident from the reports of firms who, having exhibited in earlier Poznan Fairs with only photographs to show and who exhibited again this year bringing the actual machinery to demonstrate, reported a tremendous increase in inquiries and orders.

This year it was expected that the tempo of business would be quicker in view of the efforts of the Gierek Administration to shorten investment cycles and to expand industry to boost the quantities of locally made consumer goods reaching the shops. This expectation was more than borne out by events with the great majority of British firms reporting a much higher level of serious inquiries than last year and many good orders being received during the actual fair.

Polish buyers showed particular interest in advanced machine tools, printed circuit manufacturing machinery, marine navigational equipment, valves, measuring instruments and mechanical handling equipment. Firms which did not actually sign orders during the fair were often impressed by the level of inquiries for their products. One manufacturer of electronic components commented that he had received 25 per cent more serious inquiries for his products at Poznan than at a recent specialised

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POZNAN FAIR
continued

trade fair in Paris. Total business achieved at the fair is likely to be well in excess of £2 million.

The traditional official tour of the Polish and foreign pavilions following the opening ceremony was led this year by the First Secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Edward Gierek who was accompanied by Piotr Jaroszewicz, the Polish Prime Minister, and leading Polish officials. During his visit to the British pavilions Mr. Gierek stopped and spoke to representatives on the Matrix-Churchill, Dowty Mining Equipment and Perkins engines stands. The Fair was also visited by Lord Ebbisham as the official representative of the British Government. Lord Ebbisham spoke to most exhibitors during a tour of the Pavilion on British Day and later attended a reception at the Adria restaurant where he welcomed the Polish guests on behalf of the British exhibitors.

This year's participation in the Poznan Fair has been a great success for Britain and for British industry, not only in the immediate business it has brought but in the opportunities it has provided for businessmen to seek out possible areas of co-operation in Poland to safeguard and increase their future business in the market.

This year's Poznan Fair was the last general fair. Next year a specialised capital goods fair will be held for 10 days opening on Sunday June 10 and this will be followed by a consumer goods fair in late September or early October. Further information about these fairs will be circulated to industry by the Fairs and Promotions Branch of the DTI as soon as it becomes available.

Sales figure likely to reach £2 million following Brazilian Textile Exhibition

From the British Consulate-General, São Paulo

OVER the last three years, there have been radical changes in the format of the annual Brazilian Textile Exhibition—FENIT. Previously dominated by fabric manufacturers and fashion shows, the latest show held between June 10-18 devoted 25 per cent of the floor space to machinery. It was this change that prompted the Department of Trade and Industry to recommend joint venture terms to British industry. The challenge was accepted by 15 British manufacturers thus making this event our largest participation in an exhibition in Brazil since the British Industrial Fair in 1969. In spite of competition from the United States, West Germany, Spain, Belgium, Italy, France, Holland, Switzerland, Japan and Denmark, the British were by far the largest foreign exhibitors. The 58,000 square metres of floor space at Parque Anhembí in São Paulo (site of the forthcoming British Industrial Exhibition in 1974) was filled to capacity, and more than 100 other firms had to be turned away. Such a demand makes it likely that within a few years it will be necessary to hold separate shows for machinery and fabrics which will compete in size and scope with the best in Europe.

The textile industry has been one of the leaders in the remarkable growth of the Brazilian economy over the last few years, with an increase in exports alone of 34 per cent during 1970. The export growth rate forecast for 1972 is 26 per cent representing a value of US$72 million. These production increases have been due mainly to a widespread re-equipping and rationalisation programme.

Many more buyers

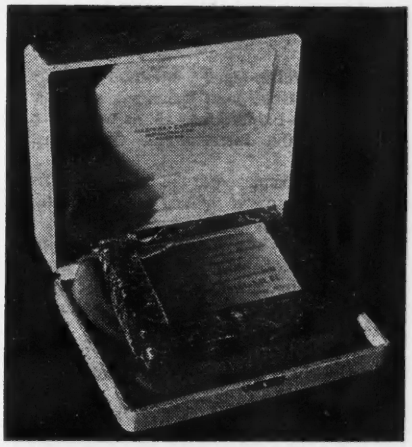
Two other factors contributed to the success of the joint venture. The first was the presence of so many fabric manufacturers—clients for the machinery exhibited—under the same roof. Secondly, the large increase in foreign participation in São Paulo exhibitions has brought buyers from many other South American countries, including Argentine, Chile, Peru, Venezuela, Mexico and Uruguay.

All exhibitors agreed that participation had been worthwhile. Confirmed sales as a direct result of participation were valued conservatively at around £150,000 and serious inquiries during the fair look like producing a final figure of £2 million.

Circular knitting machines comprised the majority of exhibits on the British stands. Competition was fierce from West Germany and Spain and many sales will depend on delivery, price and finance.

Market potential

Platt International did extremely good business by introducing new spinning and crimping machines to the market. Scraggs crimping machine was also well received. The Tufting Division of the Singer Co. (UK) Ltd. and Edgar Pickering (Blackburn) Ltd. were made aware of the market potential by the large number of inquiries to buy samples of the carpets produced on their machinery. The Bentley Engineering Group announced the formation of a local company to handle servicing and at least one other company is likely to follow suit in the near future. Such moves are proof that the rewards of the Brazilian market are sufficient to justify increasingly direct participation.



At the Barcelona Samples Fair, the British Section was selected as the best designed and presented national stand against competition from 23 other countries. Britain was awarded the Plaque of Honour (see picture) by the Barcelona Chamber of Commerce. The British stand occupied 2,000 sq. ft. with room for eight exhibitors, an information stand and discussion lounge. The design and construction of the stand was undertaken by the Department of Trade and Industry Technical Services staff. British participation in the fair was through the Department's joint venture scheme.

Twenty-seven firms make up joint venture display at Swiss Airport Show

From the British Consulate-General, Geneva

OVER 100 companies from 12 countries showed the equipment and services needed to build and run modern airports at the International Airport Construction and Equipment Exhibition in Geneva from June 19-23. This was the second in a series of biennial exhibitions—the first was at Schipol Airport in Amsterdam in 1970—and it was held in conjunction with the Congress of the International Civil Airport Association. Organised by the United Kingdom firm of Mack Brooks Exhibitions Ltd., the event was opened on Monday, June 19 by Mr. André Ruffieux, head of the Geneva Canton Department of Trade and Industry, in the presence of HM

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SWISS AIRPORT SHOW
continued

Consul-General in Geneva Mr. L. J. Evans and Mr. Brian Mack, joint managing director of Mack Brooks Exhibitions Ltd. as well as many officials of the International Civil Airport Association.

Equipment displayed in the Palais des Expositions included airport lighting, communications, building installations, hangar equipment, aircraft handling and maintenance equipment, safety equipment, passenger baggage and cargo handling equipment, airport vehicles, data processing and office systems, and furniture for passenger terminals.

Middle East order announced

Twenty-seven British companies took part in a joint venture display covering 16,465 square feet which was organised by the Department of Trade and Industry in co-operation with the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and the British Airport Construction and Equipment Association. Among the special vehicles on display were an impressive Thorneycroft 6 × 6 Nubian Major exhibited by British Leyland International, a Dennis-Mercury airfield tractor, a D50 Simon Hydraulic Platform from Simon Engineering Dudley Limited, and an Invader Airport Rescue Vehicle displayed by Dial-Holmes (England) Ltd. Plessey Aerospace and Thorn Lighting Limited showed examples of their aircraft control lighting systems, and other British products on display included passenger conveyors, baggage reclaim units, air cargo handling equipment, and de-icing chemicals. International Aeradio Ltd., whose stand showed the group's activities throughout the world, were able to announce the award to IAL of an important contract in the Middle East. Klarcrete Ltd. received many inquiries from foreign visitors about the company's range of concrete cutting and runway repair machinery, and the company's representatives were highly delighted with the exhibition.

Two British companies, Metalline Graphics Ltd. and the publishers of *Airports International* had their own stands; the British Steel Corporation's NODUS jointing system and steel rectangular hollow sections were displayed by Notz-Jansen of Switzerland, and Fram filters by the Parker Hannifin Corporation of California.

Other national group displays at the exhibition included one organised by the Canadian Department of Industry and Trade and Commerce, in which 14 Canadian companies participated, and an exhibit by a similar number of companies under the auspices of Frankfurt Airport. Outokumpu Oy, of Tapiola, Finland, exhibited an anti-hijacking device in the form of a walk-through metal detection archway.

British companies display a wide range of products at Music Show

From the British Consulate General, Chicago

THE 70th Annual National Association of Music Merchants Exhibition and Convention which was held at McCormick Place June 17-20 in Chicago, attracted 12 British manufacturers who displayed a wide range of products. They participated under the auspices of the British Association of Musical Instrument Industries.

This year's show covered one complete floor of McCormick Place, roughly 300,000 sq. ft., and the National Association of Music Merchants had 204 companies displaying their various products. The attendance at this year's show was slightly more than 15,000 trade visitors and in comparison to last year, the attendance was up about 5 per cent.

The buyers attending the show looked over all products on display and then purchased at fairly high levels compared to last year, and an educated guess for new buying would in be the neighbourhood of increases of 10 per cent over 1971.

The British manufacturers displaying their products experienced roughly the same growth figures, approximately 10 per cent, and looking at the new buying it seemed that the problem of the devalued dollar did not influence the dealers when it came to new purchasing from British companies. The British stands were located in approximately the same place as last year on the main aisle, and some of the products displayed were as follows: amplification equipment of many types, brass instruments, pianos, drums, bagpipes and various tuning products.

Bagpipes in demand

An aspect of this year's show was the unusual interest and demand for one of the British products on display, namely bagpipes. Because of the popularity of the recording of 'Amazing Grace' by the Pipes and Drums of the Royal Scots Dragoon Guards in the United States, quite a few American buyers made a point of visiting the British stands to inquire about the availability of bagpipes in North America.

Several of the British companies reported receiving orders from distributors and agents not only in the United States, but also Canada, Mexico, Australia, France, Germany, Japan and several South American countries.

This year's exhibition was considered very successful by all British companies participating with some of our new entries making some useful contacts and sales.

Lighting for Living displays at Design Centres

THE Design Council is arranging 'Lighting for Living' displays at the London and Glasgow Design Centres from September 11 to November 4. The displays will contain well-designed modern light fittings and equipment for domestic interiors and gardens and will include several new ranges. The Design Centre exhibitions coincide with the national 'Lighting for Living' promotion organised by the Electricity Council and the Lighting Industry Federation from September 8-21.

Manufacturers of light fittings and equipment wishing to take part in either or both of the displays should contact Christopher Cross Brown, Design Centre Manager, Design Council, 28 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4SU.

In a major effort to stimulate sales of Plessey Aerospace products in European export markets, Plessey recently mounted a sales drive at a series of international exhibitions throughout Europe. Following the Hanover Air Show, Plessey exhibited at the International Airport Construction and Equipment Exhibition, Geneva (June 19-23), where airfield lighting equipment was shown. Pictured here (left to right) are Plessey executives Mr. G. Shephard (sales engineer), Mr. H. Bertschinger (Plessey Switzerland), Mr. M. C. Fryer (publicity manager), and Mr. S. M. Hall (sales manager, airfield lighting). They are answering questions put by members of the official delegation to the exhibition, Mr. A. Ruffieux (a Geneva State official), Dr. Kaeslin (president of Aerosuissu—the Swiss Aviation Federation) and Mr. Godart of Belgium (President of the ICAA). This month, two members of the Plessey sales team will be visiting Russia to show electrical products at the Elektro '72 Exhibition, to be staged at Moscow's Sokolniki Park.

Air mail for export correspondence

All correspondence overseas should be done by air but care should be taken that mail is fully stamped as correspondence may be delayed and export opportunities lost. Outside busy periods, such as Christmas, the Post Office often makes up postage on insufficiently stamped airmail letters (though this cannot be guaranteed) provided the sender's name and address appears on the envelope. An insufficiently stamped airmail letter not having this information may be sent surface mail or the addressee may be called upon to pay double the missing postage. Full details of overseas postage rates (and much other useful information) are given in the Post Office Guide, obtainable at all post offices, price 12p. Another useful publication is the monthly Air Mail Leaflet which gives postage rates, times of transmissions and the latest posting times which vary with airline schedules. The Air Mail Leaflet is available free from all post offices and a standing order can be placed for its regular delivery.

Could your export office be more efficient?

Export offices must be equipped to meet the challenges facing Britain's exporters in the 1970's. Is yours?

To help you meet these challenges the Department of Employment has set up a course in export office procedure for staff in exporting departments.

The course covers the procedure, documentation and particular problems associated with exporting—such as containerisation and their shipping forms.

The course also explains the basic principles of passing on information, thus helping those taking the course to implement export procedures within their own organisation.

All applicants should be experienced in clerical work.

Each course lasts five days, and the fee is £28 per place.

Courses are held regularly in England, Scotland and Wales and special arrangements can be made for companies or organizations in their own premises or at a local venue.

For further details and a list of courses already planned, please write to: The Senior Training Officer, (TE4), Department of Employment, Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.E.1., or to any Regional Office of the Department.

DE Department of Employment

Lep cut freight costs on the ground and in the air

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There's Lep Groupage Services—a overland method of providing fast, safe and low-cost transport for exporters of less than full loads. These services using Containers, Road Trailers and Train ferry wagons, operate regularly from London and other U.K. centres direct to all major European distribution points and other overseas destinations.

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For full details of these services and other ways Lep can help cut your overall international freighting costs, contact any of the 70 offices and depots of the Lep Group in Great Britain, or:

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Telex: Transport Ldn 887282/3.

ECGD 1971-2: high recoveries balance record claims

TOTAL ECGD business in the last financial year showed an increase of 18.2 per cent. Mr. Robert Fell, Secretary of the Export Credits Guarantee Department, reported in a statement on the past year's trading issued on July 3. 'Insured turnover for the year ending March 31, 1972 was £3,813 million*, compared with £3,225 million in the previous year.

Combined account

'Total claims set a new record at £30.4 million, 13 per cent above the previous year's record of £26.9 million. The second adverse factor was a fall in premium receipts from £36.5 million to £22.1 million, underlining the remarkable reduction in new buyer credit business. But, overall, the combined revenue balance for the year increased by £0.7 million as recoveries rose to £25.4 million from a level of £7.5 million in the previous year. Claims were largely on business in Nigeria, Ghana, Mexico, Sweden, USA and Spain and recoveries on business in Nigeria, Egypt and Libya.

Commercial account

'On the "commercial" account (Section 1) business declared increased by 15.9 per cent, from £3,002 million to £3,480 million. Within this total, short term business increased by 15.4 per cent; extended terms by 15.7 per cent; and medium and long term business (both supplier and buyer credit) by 19.2 per cent.

'Premium receipts for the year on this account were £5.3 million below those of the previous year—£14.0 million compared with £19.3 million.

'Though premium on business under comprehensive policies increased by 10.8 per cent, receipts on specific and buyer credit business were below last year's figures. Claims reached a new record of £28.5 million an increase of 15.9 per cent on last year's £24.6 million. Claims on specific business fell from £13.0 million to £3.3 million, but on short term business more than doubled from £9.8 million to £23.1 million. Recoveries, on the other hand, at £25.3 million were more than treble those for the previous year.

'Taking into account operating expenses and interest credited on notional balances, the revenue balance for the year was £12.1 million bringing the cumulative balance to £93.4 million.

National interest account

'Business declared on the "national interest" account (Section 2) increased by 49.3 per cent, from £223 million to £333 million. Premium income and claims were both lower: premium down from £17.2 million to £8.1 million, and claims from £2.3 million to £1.9 million. Recoveries were also down on the previous year from £0.5 million to £0.1 million.

* 1971-2 figures are provisional throughout.

ECGD Statutory Return

DURING the quarter ended March 31, 1972 ECGD assumed liability:

(*a*) under Section 1 of the Export Guarantees Acts, 1968 and 1970 up to a maximum of £419,939,828 in respect of guarantees amounting to £709,481,413;

(*b*) under Section 2 of the Export Guarantees Acts, 1968 and 1970 up to a maximum of £120,862,734 in respect of guarantees amounting to £122,160,387.

'Taking account of operating expenses and interest credited on notional balance, the revenue balance for the year was £9.7 million, compared with £17.9 million, and the cumulative balance on this account was £65.6 million.

'The volume of advances by banks guaranteed by ECGD—and thus qualifying for the special interest rates—increased in each sector. On business in the field below two years credit advances increased from £522 million to £666 million. On supplier credit on two years and over (both extended terms and specific cover) it increased from £269 million to £300 million. Advances against buyer credit guaranteed increased in the same period from £201 million to £320 million.

Defaults and claims

'Over several recent years we have commented on the high level of insolvencies and commercial defaults, and this has continued in the past year although claims from these causes, at £6.1 million, were 10.3 per cent down on the previous year's record £6.8 million.

'We have to accept that these losses arise from the highly competitive business conditions in most of the world today, and to a lesser extent from poor standards of business morality, with local trade recessions bringing weakness to the surface: from this there is no easy relief. Exporters pay us premium to insure all reasonably sound business offered, and we must expect the substantial part of that to be returned in the payment of claims.

'The bulk of last year's claims arising from non-commercial causes were in respect of one market: Nigeria, on which we paid out over £19 million due to transfer delays. This has already been largely recovered.'

£ million

	'Commercial' business		'National interest' business	
	1970-1 (actual)	1970-1 *(provisional)	1970-1 (actual)	1971-2 *(provisional)
Increase a/c income				
Premium	19.3	14.0	17.2	8.1
Recoveries	7.0	25.3	0.5	0.1
Interest	6.5	7.0	2.9	4.1
	32.8	46.3	20.6	12.3
Insurance a/c expenditure				
Claims payments	24.6	28.5	2.3	1.9
Administration and services	4.7	5.3	0.4	0.4
	29.3	33.8	2.7	2.3
Insurance a/c balance	3.5	12.5	17.9	10.0
*Bank guarantee a/c balance**	0.3 (DR)	0.4 (DR)	†	0.3 (DR)
Increase or decrease in revenue balance	3.2	12.1	17.9	9.7
Cumulative reserve at beginning of year	78.1	81.3	38.0	55.9
Cumulative reserve at end of year	81.3	93.4	55.9	65.6

* Bank guarantee claims are normally recovered, either by payment of a claim under the insurance or by recourse to the exporter. A separate account is kept for bank guarantees: as this is largely a matter of 'leads and lags', only the balance of this account is shown in the above tables.

† Negligible.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by July 27.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.14	Methyl 2-chloro-3-(4-chlorophenyl) propionate	Methyl 2-chloro-3-(*p*-chlorophenyl) propionate	December 31, 1972	13202
29.16	Methyl ∞-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-trifluoromethylphenoxyacetate	Methyl 4-chlorophenyl-(3-trifluoromethylphenoxy)acetate	December 31, 1972	13937
29.31	*threo*-1,4-Dimercaptobutane-2,3-diol	Dithiothreitol	December 31, 1972	13939

NOTE: REVISED DEFINITION
Interested parties will wish to know that the definition for motor vehicle instrument panel clocks (91.03) has been revised as follows:
Electric clocks of the instrument panel type designed to be permanently mounted in a motor vehicle with the power source provided by the battery of the vehicle.

The Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 6) Order 1972

THE Treasury has made the Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) No. 6) Order 1972.

This Order provides that the goods listed in Schedule 1 shall be temporarily exempt from import duty and those listed in Schedule 2 shall continue to be exempt from import duty, both until January 1, 1973 or, in the case of certain items, until such earlier day as is specified.

The Order came into operation on July 4, 1972 and has been published as Statutory Instrument 1972 No. 951.

Copies of the Order are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London WC1 and Branches (price 8p) or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 (price 10½p).

Czechoslovakia and Denmark

FOLLOWING the meeting in Prague of the Czechoslovak/Danish Mixed Commission, a trade protocol was signed on May 18 covering the exchange of goods during the period June 1, 1972 to December 31, 1973. There are no significant changes from the previous protocol; although quantities are increased, the period covered is proportionately greater. A copy of the protocol and the quota list is available on application. **EDB ext. 466/467/482**

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

ECGD backs £2.2 million electrolytic tinning line for Algeria

THE Export Credits Guarantee Department has signed a buyer credit guarantee covering a loan arranged by Lazard Brothers & Co. Ltd. to assist the financing of contracts for the supply and erection of an electrolytic tinning line for the El Hadjar steelworks at Annaba, Algeria.

Two contracts with a total UK element worth about £2.2 million for the supply and erection of an electrolytic tinning line have been concluded between La Societe Nationale de Siderurgie and Wean Ltd. of Croydon. The contracts are expected to be completed and the new plant commissioned in the spring of 1975.

The loan of £1.86 million, to finance 85 per cent of the UK element, is being made available by Lazard Brothers on behalf of a syndicate of banks comprising Barclays Bank, Lloyds Bank, Midland Bank and National Westminster Bank, and is repayable over a period of seven years from date of completion.

Australia introduces metricated customs and excise tariffs

NEW metricated customs and excise tariffs became operative in Australia on July 1. All units of measurement in the new tariffs are expressed in the metric equivalents of existing units, and the rates of duty are adjusted accordingly.

In announcing the introduction of the metricated tariffs the Australian Acting Minister for Customs and Tariffs, Mr. R. V. Garland, said that the tariffs were the first Commonwealth legislation to be fully converted to the metric system of weights and measures and were the forerunner to other legislative changes which would be necessary to give full effect to the Government's decision to adopt the metric system.

A proposal to permit persons importing goods the choice of paying duty based on either Imperial or metric systems of weights and measures was found to be impracticable. It was considered such a move would have deferred rather than accelerated the acceptance and use of the metricated tariffs by the public.

The Minister added that commerce and industry were expected to benefit from the changes because in future it would be unnecessary for goods invoiced in metric units to be converted to Imperial units for the purpose of customs entry. The benefits should be significant, as all major trading countries in the world had either adopted the metric system, were in the process of changing or had announced their intention to do so. In addition to the metric changes, the reprinted tariffs would include amendments to align the Australian customs tariff with recent amendments to the Brussels Nomenclature. **EDB ext. 401/468/469**

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Slower growth forecast for invisibles

SLOWER growth in Britain's invisible earnings was forecast on July 6 by Sir Cyril Kleinwort, chairman of the Committee on Invisible Exports. Writing in the Committee's latest annual report, Sir Cyril foresees 'only slight growth' in the present surplus on private invisible accounts in 1972 and 1973.

Between 1967 and 1971 gross private earnings rose by 65 per cent to £5,192 million and accounted for nearly 36 per cent of total export earnings last year. The net surplus on Britain's private invisible transactions in 1971 is provisionally estimated at £1,374 million, one of its highest ever levels. Sir Cyril warns that this rate of growth cannot be expected to continue.

The travel account may move into deficit in 1972 and 1973 under the weight of price inflation and high spending by an increasing number of British tourists abroad. Such a trend, however, may be curbed by any fall in the floating sterling rate.

While the shipping account is likely to improve slightly in the near future, the industry itself is not very optimistic about the short-term future of its foreign earnings. In the financial services sector overseas earnings from insurance should continue to rise at the present fast rate; bank earnings should also go on rising albeit less rapidly.

Sir Cyril believes that in the long run Britain's invisible earnings, particularly from shipping, insurance and banking, will benefit from entry into the Common Market. Compared with any of the present EEC countries, the UK has the highest proportion of invisible earnings in national income and the largest surplus on private invisibles account. Yet the Common Market currently takes only 12 per cent of the total of British services sold abroad. If Britain is to maximise the creation of new invisible transactions within the enlarged Community her services must be sufficiently competitive.

Danish shipping executives visited the Marine and Instrument Division of Hattersley Newman Hender Ltd., Nottingham, during a tour arranged by the Department of Trade and Industry. They are seen examining a set of Sydney Smith valves produced for the latest 283,000 ton supertanker being built by the Odense Stallskibsvaerft A/S for the AP Moller Group. Left to right: Mr. T. Middup, manager, HNH Nottingham; Mr. K. Cedarfeldt-Larsen, head of the purchasing department of Odense; Mr. K. Forster, sales executive, HNH; Mr. L. D. Maltby, chief sales executive, HNH Marine and Instrument Division; Mr. W. A. Harrison, works manager, Lenton Lane HNH; Mr. R. Johansen, head of new shipbuilding and spares buying division of the AP Moller Group, and Mr. A. J. F. Coppin, Department of Trade and Industry.

Austria: Value added tax

THE Value Added Tax Bill was passed by the Austrian Parliament on June 15. It will come into force on January 1, 1973 and will replace the existing turnover tax. The general level of tax will be 16 per cent with an 8 per cent rate for certain goods and services. Further details will be published as they become known.

CRE ext. 2338/2339

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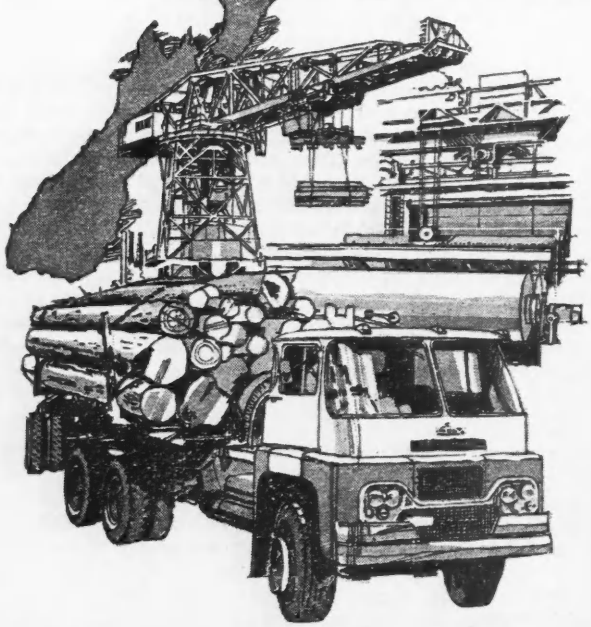

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TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

Details of European Communities legislation which formerly appeared on this page are now published in the European Communities Section of the journal.

Portugal

AMENDMENTS TO IMPORT TARIFF—CHAPTER 56: Portuguese *Diario do Governo* No. 304, First Series, of December 31, 1971, published Decree Law 626/71 which authorised the following amendments to the import tariff:

Tariff no.	Description	Duty rates—escudos per kg. Maximum	Minimum	EFTA
56.01	Man-made fibres (discontinuous) not carded, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning:			
	Synthetic			
	01 Polyester	20	10	9
	Note: Raw polyester fibres of types not produced by the home industry shall be exempt from duty when they are imported by industries which use them exclusively in their products, subject to a favourable opinion from the Inspectorate General of Agricultural and Industrial Products			
	02 Not specified	6	2	1
	03 Artificial textile fibres	12	6	3
56.02	Continuous filament tow for the manufacture of man-made fibres (discontinuous):			
	Of synthetic fibres			
	01 Polyester	20	10	9
	Note: Continuous filament tow for the manufacture of synthetic fibres (discontinuous) of types not produced by the home industry shall be exempt from duty when imported by industries which use it exclusively in their products, subject to a favourable opinion from the Inspectorate General of Agricultural and Industrial Products			
	02 Not specified	16	8	4
	03 of regenerated fibres	16	8	4
56.04	Man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste), carded, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning:			
	Synthetic			
	01 Polyester	20	10	9
	Note: Polyester fibres of types not produced by the home industry shall be exempt from duty when they are imported by industries which use them exclusively in their products, subject to a favourable opinion from the Inspectorate General of Agricultural and Industrial Products			
	02 Not specified	16	8	4
	03 Regenerated	16	8	4

Heading 56.01.01 is deleted from the list annexed to Decree Law 47 958 of September 25, 1967. (This was the list of goods from EFTA sources which entered Portugal free of duty—see *Board of Trade Journal*, January 26, 1968.)

Headings 56.01.02/03; 56.02.02/03; 56.04.02/03 will be subject to the timetable of duty reductions in paragraph 4a of Annex G to the EFTA Convention (currently 50 per cent of the minimum tariff). Headings 56.01.01, 56.02.01, 56.04.01, will be subject to duty reductions according to the following timetable:

July 1, 1972	10 per cent
January 1, 1977	20 per cent
January 1, 1978	20 per cent
January 1, 1979	20 per cent
January 1, 1980	30 per cent

Permits will be granted for the import under drawback of goods covered by this Decree Law.

The introduction of the duties and the amendments to the import tariff specified above were suspended from January 1 until June 30, 1972. **EDB ext. 460/461**

The lists of Tariffs, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

Spain

CUSTOMS TARIFF MODIFICATIONS—IRON OR STEEL COILS FOR RE-ROLLING; SHEETS AND PLATES OF IRON OR STEEL: In the *State Gazette* of June 29 the Spanish authorities announced modifications affecting the following subheadings of the Spanish customs tariff:

Tariff heading	Description	Import duty
73.08	Iron or steel coils for re-rolling:	
A	Of a thickness exceeding 4.75 mm.	13 per cent plus 1,300 pesetas/ton
B	Of a thickness not exceeding 4.75 mm. down to 2 mm.	13 per cent plus 1,300 pesetas/ton
C	Of a thickness less than 2 mm.	13 per cent plus 1,300 pesetas/ton
73.13	Sheets and plates, of iron or steel hot-rolled or cold-rolled:	
D	Other:	
1	Hot-rolled, only, including pickled of a thickness of:	
a	More than 4.75 mm.	13 per cent plus 900 pesetas/ton
b	From 4.75 mm. to 3 mm.	13 per cent plus 900 pesetas/ton
c	Less than 3 mm.	13 per cent plus 900 pesetas/ton
2	Cold-rolled, only, of a thickness of:	
a	More than 3 mm.	15 per cent plus 2,300 pesetas/ton
b	From 3 mm. to 2 mm.	15 per cent plus 2,300 pesetas/ton
c	Less than 2 mm. to 0.5 mm.	15 per cent plus 2,300 pesetas/ton
d	Less than 0.5 mm.	15 per cent plus 2,300 pesetas/ton

The above tariff headings will carry asterisk notes as follows:

Tariff heading 73.08 * The specific duty established for this

(*continued on next page*)

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SPAIN
continued

heading will be only applied to sheets and plates coils for re-rolling of less than 10.5 mm. thickness.

Tariff heading 73.13-D.1 * The minimum specific duty established for this heading will be only applied to square or rectangular sheets and plates of less than 10 mm. thickness and less than 2,000 mm. width. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

IMPORT REGULATIONS—GAMMAGLOBULIN: The Spanish *State Gazette* of June 17, published a resolution from the Ministry of Agriculture restricting the manufacture, sale and importation of biological products containing gammaglobulin for animals therapeutics. Imports of these products must be accompanied by a certificate issued by the official veterinary authorities of the country of origin stating that the product has been obtained from disease-free animals and that the gammaglobulin has been handled under due hygienic conditions. Veterinary products containing gammaglobulin will be tested officially to ensure their sterility, innocuousness, purity and specification for which laboratories must be equipped to supply the corresponding facilities. To register new specialities of this class, applicants must guarantee that products do not carry disease-producing agents and that the properties of the gammaglobulin content have not been substantially modified.

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

DUTY-FREE IMPORT QUOTAS—IRON OR STEEL STRIPS: In the *State Gazette* of June 26 the Spanish authorities announced duty-free import quotas valid until December 31, 1972, for the following:

Tariff no.	Description	Quota in tons
73.12-D.1 73.13-D.3.a	First qualities of tinplate and tinned iron or steel strips, of 457 mm. side or more	40,000
73.13-D.3.c	Chromium plated sheets and plates	3,000

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

Switzerland

VARIABLE IMPORT LEVIES—ALTERATIONS IN TARIFF RATES: In *Trade and Industry*, February 10, details were published of the rates of the Swiss system of variable import levies for the period January 1 to June 30, 1972. From July 1 to December 31, 1972, the following rates will apply:

Tariff no.	Description	Rate of levy Swiss francs per 100 kg. gross
BN ex 17.04	Sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa (heading 17.04.30):	
	(a)	55.00
	(b)	29.00
	(c)	16.00
	(d)	25.00
BN ex 19.08	Biscuits, wafers, rusks, cakes and Danish pastry: unsweetened, without cocoa or chocolate	
	(a)	22.00
	(b)	31.00
	(c)	10.00
	(d)	25.00

Details of the system were published in *Trade and Industry*, January 6, 1971. **EDB ext. 460/461**

Austria

VARIABLE IMPORT LEVIES: The EFTA rates of variable import levies on BN ex 17.04, 18.06 and ex 19.08 have been recalculated and for the period July 1 to December 31, 1972, will be:

Tariff no.	Description	A.S. per 100 kg
ex 17.04	Sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa (other than fondants, pastes, creams and similar intermediate products, in bulk, with an added sweetening matter content of 80 per cent or more by weight)	
	a	301
	b	158
	c	94
	d	156
18.06	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa	
	a	313
	b	80
	c	258
	d	117
	e	111
	f	249
	g	30
ex 19.08	Biscuits, wafers, rusks, cakes and Danish pastry	
	a	162
	b	160
	c	151
	d	96
	e	54
	f	108

EDB ext. 460/461

Israel

IMPORT OF SODA ASH: The Chamber of Shipping of Israel has notified members that the Ports Authority at Haifa wishes to draw the attention of importers to the necessity of unitising soda ash cargoes or importing in bulk. Owing to the workers' refusal to handle this cargo, which is causing burns and wounds, particularly in the summer months, the Authority states it will not be able to guarantee carrying out the discharging of soda ash where it is not in bulk or unitised. No further information is available.

EDB ext. 420/475

Iraq

IMPORTATION OF EQUIPMENT BY LOCAL CONTRACTORS FULFILLING GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS: The Iraqi *Official Gazette* of June 1 contained instructions that although contractors were previously permitted to apply to the Directorate General of Imports for licences to import on their own account material required for their contracts, in future all such material will have to be imported by the contractor through the appropriate state trading company. In most cases, this will be the State Company for Importation of Construction Materials (GECIMCO), the African-Iraqi Trading Company, or the State Machinery Import Company (SMIC). No further information is available.

EDB ext. 420/475

Qatar

MAXIMUM PRICES AND PROFITS: The Ministry of Economy and Trade in Qatar has issued Law 12 of 1972, which permits the Minister to set a maximum limit on:

prices of commodities, either manufactured locally or imported, and

profits which manufacturers, importers and retailers are allowed to make on any commodities, whether imported or made locally.

The new law replaces Law 8 of 1967 concerning compulsory prices. Decisions taken so far under the new law fix maximum profits (mostly 10 per cent) allowed to importers and retailers of certain foodstuffs, such as certain types of rice, sugar, flour, canned foods, etc., as well as maximum selling prices for other foodstuffs, both wholesale and retail. The text of the law and details of

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decisions taken so far may be obtained from Tariff Section of Export Data Branch. **EDB ext. 7100**

Jordan

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY CONVENTION: The Government of Jordan has given notice of its accession to the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, as revised in Stockholm in 1967, and an Order in Council was made on June 28 declaring Jordan to be a Convention country for all the purposes of the Acts relating to patents, designs and trade marks. The Order comes into operation on July 17. Copies of the Order (SI 1972 No. 972) may be obtained from the Patent Office, Orpington, Kent BR5 3RD, from the sale counter, Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London WC2A 1AY, and from HMSO and branches, price 2p (by post 4½p).

Nigeria

BUYING COMMISSION: A notice in *Trade and Industry* of May 11 (page 272) gave details of a public notice issued by the Nigerian Board of Customs and Excise on April 14. This notice was superseded by a further notice published on April 28 which has the effect of permitting commission charged by associated overseas companies to be included in the foreign exchange earnings of the supplier. **EDB ext. 471/472/473**

South Africa

TRADE MARKS AMENDMENT ACT, 1971: The Trade Marks Amendment Act, 1971, came into operation in South Africa on January 1, 1972. The main changes made to the existing trade mark law are the provision for the registration of service marks and the introduction of a more elaborate procedure for certification trade marks. A copy of the new Act is available for consultation in the Chancery House Annexe of the National Reference Library of Science and Invention (Holborn Division), Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London WC2.

Thailand

IMPORT OF USED GUNNY BAGS: The Thai Ministry of Finance has cancelled the reduction of import duty rates for used gunny bags falling within BN heading 62.03. The reduction was announced in *Trade and Industry*, February 24. The cancellation took effect on May 30, **EDB ext. 401/468/469**

Malaysia

SALES TAX ACT: The Malaysian *Government Gazette* has recently published amendments 3 and 4 to the Sales Tax Act. They amend schedule A by the deletion of certain items against heading 87 and the insertion of items against headings 38 and 84. Schedule B of the Act is amended by the addition of 30 items. It is hoped to publish fuller details in the next issue of *Trade and Industry*. **EDB ext. 469/468/401**

Australia

TARIFF BOARD INQUIRY (BY-LAW)—FIBREBOARD: The Australian Minister for Trade and Industry has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether fibreboard for use in the manufacture of suitcases (tariff item 48.07) should be admitted under by-law. Details of the tariff items under which the goods are dutiable may be obtained from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch (ext. 468/469/401).

The matter has been reported by the British High Commission at Canberra which has been asked to notify the Australian authorities as soon as possible of United Kingdom interests proposing to give evidence; notification must be given to the Australian authorities not later than August 2. Before that date, trade associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should advise Commercial Relations and Exports Division, quoting reference CRE 2138/72. Evidence may be submitted to the Tariff Board either directly by the firm or trade association concerned or through the facilities provided by the Australian British Trade

(*continued on next page*)

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AUSTRALIA
continued

Association, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1 (tel. 01-799 7447). The association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member.

CRE ext. 2318/2319

New Zealand

CUSTOMS TARIFF INQUIRIES—IMPORT LICENSING—VARIOUS GOODS: The following five cases have been referred to the New Zealand Tariff and Development Board following representations made after the announcement of proposed exemptions from import licensing (see *Trade and Industry* of November 4, 1971, pages 284/5).

Goods	Date of public hearing	Closing date for receipt of representations	Tariff provisions item under reference
1. Quicklime, slaked lime and hydraulic lime, other than calcium oxide and hydroxide	Sept. 7, 1972	Aug. 17, 1972	Schedule A
2. Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda); in packages not exceeding 7 lb. net weight	Sept. 12, 1972	Aug. 22, 1972	Schedule B
3. Enzymatic preparations for pre-tanning; concentrated sulphite lye; prepared glazings, prepared dressings and prepared mordants, of a kind used in the textile, paper, leather or like industries	Sept. 13, 1972	Aug. 23, 1972	Schedule C
4. Certain timber of tariff headings 44.03, 44.04, 44.05, 44.09, 44.11, 44.13 and TIs 44.07.000 and 44.12.000	Sept. 26, 1972	Sept. 5, 1972	Schedule D
5. Certain worked timber and articles of timber	Sept. 28, 1972	Sept. 7, 1972	Schedule E

Any person who intends to tender evidence should lodge, in typewritten form, 14 copies of public evidence and 12 copies of confidential evidence, to be presented under oath at the public hearings, which will take place in Wellington on the dates listed above at 10.30 a.m.

All typewritten statements should be lodged with Mr. C. H. S. Rodden Secretary, Tariff and Development Board, PO Box 27046, Wellington, New Zealand, not later than dates listed above. 'Notes for the Guidance of Witnesses', which indicate the kind of information required and the manner in which it should be submitted to the Tariff and Development Board, can be seen at Export House, (ext. 401/468/469). Each statement of evidence will in general need to be presented under oath at the public inquiry by the person tendering it.

British producers are reminded that under Article 8 of the United Kingdom/New Zealand Trade Agreement, 1959, they are entitled to full rights of audience before this Tariff and Development Board. Any changes made are likely to remain in force for a considerable period; any exporters whose trade is likely to be affected are urged to consider seriously the desirability of submitting evidence at the forthcoming inquiry.

Firms proposing to give independent evidence through their agents in New Zealand or through the Director of the British Trade Association of New Zealand Inc. PO Box 2286, Wellington (telegraphic address 'Transtrade', tel. Wellington 43-706) and requiring further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Division. The BTANZ charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed and whether the trade association or firm is a member. Details may be obtained from the BTANZ. Reference CRE 1162/72 **CRE ext. 2321**

Schedules

No.	Description		BP	MFN	GEN
	SCHEDULE A				
25.22.000	Quicklime, slaked lime and hydraulic lime, other than calcium oxide and hydroxide		Free	..	Free
	SCHEDULE B				
28.17	Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda); potassium hydroxide (caustic potash); peroxides of sodium or potassium:				
28.17.001	Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda): In packages not exceeding 7 lb. net weight		10%	..	10%
	SCHEDULE C				
32.03	Synthetic organic tanning substances, and inorganic tanning substances; tanning preparations, whether or not containing natural tanning materials; enzymatic preparations for pre-tanning (for example, of enzymatic, pancreatic, or bacterial origin):				
32.03.001	Enzymatic preparations for pre-tanning		25%	45%	50%
38.06.000	Concentrated sulphite lye		Free	..	Free
38.12	Prepared glazings, prepared dressings and prepared mordants, of a kind used in the textile, paper, leather or like industries:				
38.12.001	Containing size of animal origin		22½	42½%	50%
38.12.002	Containing shellac or artificial resins		27½%	..	55%
38.12.009	Other		Free	..	Free
	SCHEDULE D				
44.03	Wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of its bark or merely roughed down:				
	Sawlogs and veneer logs:				
44.03.200	Of coniferous species		Free	Free	Free
44.04	Wood, roughly squared or half-squared, but not further manufactured:				
	Of coniferous species:				
44.04.001	Juniperus virginiana (red cedar), Pinus lambertiana, Pinus strobus, Pinus monticola		Free	..	Free
44.04.002	Sequoia sempervirens (redwood)		Free	Free	Free
44.04.003	Pseudotsuga douglasii (Douglas fir, Oregon pine)		Free	Free	Free
44.04.009	Other		Free	Free	Free
	Of non-coniferous species:				
44.04.111	Ash, hickory, oak (Quercus), Juglans species		Free	..	Free
44.04.112	Tropical hardwoods		Free	..	Free
44.04.119	Other		Free	..	Free
44.05	Wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, but not further prepared, of a thickness exceeding 5 mm.:				
	Of coniferous species:				
44.05.001	Juniperus virginiana (red cedar), Pinus lambertiana, Pinus strobus, Pinus monticola		Free	..	Free
	Sequoia sempervirens (redwood):				
44.05.002*	In lengths of not less than 25 ft. and having a minimum cross-sectional area of not less than 150 sq. in.	per 100 su. ft.	75c Aul Free	85c	95c
44.05.009*	Other sizes	per 100 su. ft.	95c Aul Free	$1.05	$1.15
	Pseudotsuga douglasii (Douglas fir, Oregon pine):				
44.05.011†	In lengths of not less than 25 ft. and having a minimum cross-sectional area of not less than 150 sq. in.	per 100 su. ft.	75c Aul Free	85c	95c
44.05.019†	Other sizes	per 100 su. ft.	95c Aul Free	$1.05	$1.15
	Thuja Plicata (western red cedar):				
44.05.021*	In lengths of not less than 25 ft. and having a minimum cross-sectional area of not less than 150 sq. in.	per 100 su. ft.	75c Aul Free	85c	95c
44.05.029*	Other sizes	per 100 su. ft.	95c Aul Free	$1.05	$1.15
	Other kinds:				
44.05.031	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe		Free	..	Free
	Other:				
44.05.032	In lengths of not less than 25 ft and having a minimum cross-sectional area of not less than 150 sq. in.	per 100 su. ft.	75c Aul Free	85c	95c
44.05.039	Other sizes	per 100 su. ft.	95c Aul Free	$1.05	$1.15
	Of non-coniferous species:				
44.05.101	Ash		Free	Free	Free
	Hickory, Juglans species, oak (Quercus):				
44.05.111	Hickory, Juglans species, Quercus sessiliflora, Quercus pedunculata		Free	Free	Free
44.05.119	Other	per 100 su. ft.	Free	60c	60c

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No.	Description	BP	MFN	GEN
44.05.121	Eucalyptus species per 100 su. ft.	95c Aul Free	..	$1.20
44.05.131	Tropical hardwoods	Free	Free	Free
	Other kinds:			
44.05.141	As may be approved by the Minister and under such conditions as he may prescribe	Free	..	Free
44.05.149	Other per 100 su. ft.	95c Aul Free	..	$1.20
44.07.000	Railway or tramway sleepers of wood per 100 su. ft.	95c Aul Free	..	$1.20
44.09	Hoopwood; split poles; piles, pickets and stakes of wood, pointed but not awan lengthwise; chipwood; pulpwood in chips or particles; wood shavings of a kind suitable for use in the manufacture of vinegar or for the clarification of liquids:			
44.09.002	Piles, pickets and stakes, pointed but not sawn lengthwise; chipwood	27½% Aul 5½% Can 32½%	55%	60%
44.11	Drawn wood; match splints; wooden pegs or pins for footwear:			
44.11.001	Drawn wood	27½% Can 32½%	55%	60%
44.12.000	Wood wool and wood flour	Free	..	Free
44.13	Wood (including blocks, strips and friezes for parquet or wood block flooring, not assembled), planed, tongued, grooved, rebated, chamfered, V-jointed, centre V-jointed, beaded, centre-beaded or the like, but not further manufactured:			
	Of coniferous species:			
44.13.009	Other per 100 su. ft.	$1.90 Aul 42	$2.00	$2.20
	Of non-coniferous species:			
44.13.109	Other per 100 su. ft.	$1.90 Aul 42c	..	$2.20
	SCHEDULE E			
44.13	Wood (including blocks, strips and friezes for parquet or wood block flooring, not assembled), planed, tongued, grooved, rebated, chamfered, V-jointed, centre V-jointed, beaded, centre-beaded or the like, but not further manufactured:			
	Of coniferous species:			
44.13.001	Cut to size for making boxes per 100 su. ft.	$1.90 Aul 75c	$2.00	$2.20
	Of non-coniferous species:			
44.13.101	Cut to size for making boxes per 100 su. ft.	$1.90 Aul 75c	..	$2.20
44.21	Complete wooden packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings:			
44.21.001	Returned empty containers identifiable as such to the satisfaction of the Collector	Free	..	Free
44.21.009	Other	27½% Can 32½%	55%	60%
44.22	Casks, barrels, vats, tubs, buckets and other coopers' products and parts thereof, of wood, other than staves falling within heading No. 44.08:			
44.22.001	Returned empty containers identifiable as such to the satisfaction of the Collector	Free	..	Free
44.22.002	Casks and barrels, unassembled, suited for packing meat products, whether or not including hoops	Free	Free	25%
44.22.003	Casks, barrels, vats, tubs, buckets and other completed coopers' products	27½% Aul 13% Can 32½%	55%	60%
44.22.004	Bungs	Free	..	Free
44.22.009	Other	27½% Aul 5½% Can 32½%	55%	60%

* Duty suspended until December 31, 1972 (Customs Duties (Timber) Suspension Order 1970, Amendment No. 1).

† Duty suspended until December 31, 1972 on 'Clears' timber (Customs Duties (Timber) Suspension Order 1970, Amendment No. 1).

CRE ext. 2321

TARIFF AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD REPORTS: Copies of the following New Zealand Tariff and Development Board reports are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division:

Tariff no.	Description
62.03.011 62.03.019 62.03.029	Sacks and bags of woven textile
98.03.001 98.03.019 98.04.001	Marking pens, parts and fittings thereof

CRE ext. 2321

EMERGENCY PROTECTION AUTHORITY: The New Zealand Minister of Industries and Commerce has referred to the Emergency Protection Authority for inquiry and report the question whether it is necessary that protective action, by means of temporary additional duties or temporary restriction of importation (or by a combination of both) be taken in respect of the following goods:

Underwater spear guns

Nylon monofilament fishing line.

Details of the tariff items, under which the goods are dutiable, are given below.

Tariff item	Unit	British preferential	Most favoured nation	General
Ex 93.05.009		25%	50%	65%
Ex 39.01.049	cwt.	Free	..	Free
Ex 51.02.009	lb.	Free	..	Free

The Emergency Protection Authority is required to report to the Minister by July 28. In the short time available for investigation United Kingdom interests wishing to make their views known to the Emergency Protection Authority will no doubt get in touch with their agents or the Director of the British Trade Association of New Zealand Inc. PO Box 2286, Wellington, (telegraphic address 'Transtrade'. Wellington 43-706). The BTANZ charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed and whether the trade association or firm is a member. Details may be obtained from the BTANZ.

Any British Trade Association or firm requiring further details or proposing to submit evidence is asked to advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Division. Ref. CRE 1172/72. **CRE ext 2321**

Canada

POLYESTER FILAMENT YARN—NOTICE OF INQUIRY: The Canadian Textile and Clothing Board has announced its intention to undertake an inquiry into the importation of polyester filament yarn, which the Canadian Textiles Institute alleges is causing or threatening serious injury to the production in Canada of textile and clothing goods. If in the Board's opinion polyester filament yarn is being imported at such prices, in such quantities, and under such conditions as to cause or threaten serious injury to the production in Canada it can recommend special measures of protection. In conducting its inquiry the Board will also examine the market in Canada for related or competitive yarns, although the Board will not in this inquiry consider proposals for special protection in respect of goods other than polyester filament yarn classified under tariff items 56105-1 and 56110-1. Interested parties are invited to submit briefs (eight copies) to the Board by August 15. Hearings relating to this inquiry will be held if and as required. Copies of the text of the announcement are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division. **CRE ext. 2629**

United States

POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS: Over the past few months the United States Food and Drug Administration has been considering the possible harmful effects of various uses of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Within the next two months the FDA will be publishing proposed regulations which will limit the use of PCBs to certain industrial uses (principally electrical goods). Anyone wishing to receive copies of the regulations when they are published should contact Commercial Relations and Exports Division. **CRE ext. 2397**

TRANSPORTATION OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS: The United States Hazardous Materials Regulations Board is considering whether to adopt new regulations which would require more complete identification of hazardous materials being transported. The new legislation would require containers to bear specified descriptive signs denoting the type of 'hazard' being carried. Comments on the proposed regulations should reach the Board on or before October 9. Copies of the proposed regulations are available. (FR 27.6.72). **CRE ext. 2647**

Peru

PROHIBITIONS: Directorial Resolution No. 872-72-IC-DGI-DECI of May 19, 1972, adds some goods to the Peruvian National Register of Manufactured Goods. Accordingly these products can no longer be imported unless local industry fails to meet demands as regards quality and quantity.

Part or all of the following tariff numbers are affected:

16.02 21.04 21.07 31.05 34.02 35.01 35.03 35.04 35.05 38.11
39.02 40.06 41.02 41.03 41.04 41.05 41.06 41.07 41.08 42.02
42.03 43.02 53.03 73.40 76.10 83.02 83.09 90.19 98.01.

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

Brazil

DUTY EXEMPTION ON COTTON HARVESTERS: Brazilian Customs Policy Council Resolution 1322 exempts cotton harvesters (tariff no. 84.25.01.01) from import duty until May 22, 1973, provided they have no Brazilian similar.

DUTY REDUCTION ON CATHODE RAY TUBES FOR COLOUR TV: Customs Policy Council Resolution 1328 introduces the following amendment to the Brazilian customs tariff:

Tariff no.	Description	Duty, *ad valorem* cif
85.21.02.00	Cathode ray tubes for television ex: for colour receivers	55% 40%

DUTY REDUCTION ON BARIUM CARBONATE EXTENDED: Brazilian Customs Policy Council Resolution 1330 extends for six months (until January 27, 1973) the provisions of Resolution 1221 of December 23, 1971, by which the duty on barium carbonate (tariff no. 28.42.04.00) is reduced from 50 per cent to ten per cent *ad valorem*, cif. The importer must prove to CACEX that he has purchased from national producers an amount equal to at least 67 per cent of the amount he wishes to import.

REFERENCE PRICES: Brazilian Customs Policy Council Resolution 1302 extends the application of the reference price of US$ 0.35 a pair on spectacle lenses (tariff no. 90.01.04.99) until November 12, 1972.

Customs Policy Council Resolution 1323 introduces a reference price for the calculation of the import duty on low density polyethylene (tariff no. 39.02.02.02) of US$ 281.00 per ton, cif.

DUTY CHANGES ON PLASTICS RAW MATERIALS: Brazilian Customs Policy Council Resolution Nos 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337 and 1338 make the following amendments to the customs tariff:

1. Tariff heading 39.02.02.01 is amended as follows until June 6, 1973:

Tariff no.	Description	Duty, *ad valorem* cif
39.02.02.01	High density polyethylene	45%
	EX: Copolymer of ethylene ethyl acrylate	15%
	Copolymer of ethylene vinyl acrylate	15%
	PE-HD UHMW, ie:	
	MW greater than 1,500,000 and MI_5 less than 0.01	15%
	PE-HD with a chlorine content of over 30%	15%

(Resolution 1336)

Mr. John Carthew (centre) assistant superintendent of collieries of the Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd., Belmont, New South Wales, Australia, watches a test on the tensile strength of Fenaplast solid-woven conveyor belting at the Hainsworth research centre of J. H. Fenner & Co. Ltd., Marfleet, Hull. On the right is Mr. Gilbert Watts, director of research, and on the left Mr. Jack Davis, divisional director, Fenner International. BHP Mines in Australia are users of Fenaplast conveyor belting.

2. The duty is reduced to 15 per cent for a quota of 300 tons of stabilised high density polyethylene (tariff heading 39.02.02.01) for making rigid containers. (Resolution 1337)

3. The duty is reduced to 15 per cent for a period of 180 days from June 6, 1972 on a quota of 2,100 tons of high density polyethylene (tariff heading 39.02.02.01) with the following specifications:

a. PE-HD for the manufacture of artificial straw ('bandelettes').

b. PE-HD for the manufacture of extruded sheet.

(Resolution 1338)

4. Tariff heading 39.02.02.05 is amended as follows until June 6, 1973:

Tariff no.	Description	Duty, *ad valorem*, cif
39.02.02.05	Polyvinyl chloride	55%
	EX: Chlorinated PVC with a chlorine content of over 65%	15%
	Copolymers of PVC with a minimum EVA content of 10%	15%
	Copolymers of acrylate-PVC, with an acrylate content of over 15%	15%
	VC-VA copolymers with a VA content of over 20%	15%

(Resolution 1334)

5. The duty is reduced to 15 per cent on a quota of 300 tons of PVC for the manufacture of battery separators (tariff heading 39.02.02.05) The reduction will remain in force until October 30, 1972.

(Resolution 1335)

REFERENCE PRICE ON METHYL ALCOHOL CONTINUES IN FORCE: Customs Policy Council Resolution No. 1333 extends for six months from June 6, 1972 the application of a reference price of US$85.39 per ton cif for the calculation of the duty on imports of methyl alcohol (methanol) under heading 29.04.13.00 of the Brazilian Customs tariff. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

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STATISTICS

The economy: selected indicators

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES—
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— nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
ø fifty-three week period

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross Domestic Product (Expenditure estimates)	Index of Industrial Production	Consumers' Income and Expenditure				Fixed Capital Expenditure					Increase in Stocks			
							Total	Selected Components				Total	Selected Components		
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales		Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1963 prices		at current prices		at 1963 prices	at 1966 prices	at 1963 prices					at 1963 prices			
Base of index £m in base year	1963 26,973	1963	1963 21,763	1963 20,127	1963 20,127	1966 11,372	1963 4,912	1,070	994	944	1,752	Series in £ million			
1966	111	113.2	122	121	108	100.0	124	128	115	128	125	254	143	25	17
1967	113	113.9	127	126	110	101.4	133	124	122	138	142	184	−37	13	22
1968	116	119.8	136	135	112	103.6	139	131	144	145	142	158	23	75	41
1969	118	122.9	143	143	113	103.0	138	140	148	132	132	346	232	26	27
1970	120	124.1	156	155	116	104.2	140	152	157	119	136	265	214	42	13
1971	122	125.0	172	171	119	104.8	142	141	160	121	144	24	−153	−4	36
1970 1st qtr	117	123.7	149	148	114	103.3	135	145	146	114	133	−25	42	1	−41
2nd qtr	121	123.4	155	153	116	104.2	143	153	163	119	137	103	55	11	14
3rd qtr	120	124.4	159	158	117	104.6	140	154	156	121	134	104	44	7	—
4th qtr	122	124.9	163	160	117	104.7	143	157	165	120	139	83	72	23	15
1971 1st qtr	118	124.4	164	161	115	102.1	138	146	148	114	146	82	41	−1	−44
2nd qtr	122	125.3	170	170	119	104.4	142	139	164	122	141	−58	−114	11	38
3rd qtr	123	125.5	175	175	120	105.5	142	144	165	122	141	−36	−59	−9	6
4th qtr	124	124.8	179	178	121	107.4	144	134	163	127	147	36	−21	−6	36
1972 1st qtr	119	121.6	180	181	122	106.5	143	138 ††	160			−156	−122	−3	−29
1971 Nov		124.8				106.8									
Dec.		124.5				107.1									
1972 Jan		124.8				107.0									
Feb		113.5				106.0									
Mar		126.6				106.6									
Apr		127.7				108.1									
May						108.5									

	Orders	Prices and Costs					Labour			Trade (§)		Balance of Payments current balance
	Engineering and electrical goods† orders on hand (end period)	Retail price Index		Wholesale price index: all manufacturing industry§§		Basic hourly wage rates (all industries and services)‡	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment	Exports(¶)	Imports(‖)	
	at 1963 prices	Index‡	% increase on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used‡	Manufactured products: home sales‡		Mid-month or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	at current prices		
Base of index £m in base year	Dec 1963	Jan 16, 1962		1963	1963	Jan 31, 1956	Series in thousands			1963 4,282	1963 4,362	Series in £ million
1966	115	116.5	*3.9*	108.0	109.6	168.5	323	255	24,835	121	120	83
1967	106	119.4	*2.5*	107.5	110.9	175.3	512	174	24,476	120	130	−298
1968	106	125.0	*4.7*	117.3	115.3	187.3	541	188	24,331	146	159	−291
1969	117	131.8	*5.4*	121.4	119.8	197.4	535	200	24,304	165	165	443
1970	125	140.2	*6.4*	126.2	127.7	217.7	573	186	24,135	184	181	611
1971	114	153.4	*9.4*	132.6	137.7	246.4	744	129		207	197	979
1970 2nd qtr	122	139.5	*5.8*	126.1	126.6	214.0	563	188	24,138	183	183	114
3rd qtr	123	141.1	*6.9*	124.9	128.7	219.5	583	185	24,072	175	178	75
4th qtr	125	144.0	*7.7*	127.3	131.4	228.3	586	176	24,054	199	190	204
1971 1st qtr	120	147.9	*8.6*	129.7	134.4	237.5	642	150	23,824	186	189	
2nd qtr	116	153.2	*9.8*	133.1	137.2	242.4	713	128	23,782	214	199	100
3rd qtr	117	155.3	*10.1*	134.1	139.2	248.6	782	119	23,639	217	197	283
4th qtr	114	157.3	*9.2*	133.6	140.0	257.0	836	118		213	202	354
1972 1st qtr		159.7	*8.0*	135.0	141. 6	265.9	877	124		207	214	242
2nd qtr				136.1 p	143.4 p		839 p	133 p				30
1971 Nov	114	157.3	*9.2*	133.6	139.9	257.8	840	120		200	197	
Dec	114	158.1	*9.0*	134.2	140.3	262.6	855	116		222	208	
1972 Jan		159.0	*8.2*	135.6	141.2	265.2	872	119		208	204	
Feb		159.8	*8.1*	134.6	141.6	265.6	872	126		212	217	
Mar		160.3	*7.6*	134.7	142.0	266.9	888	126		202	221	
Apr		161 8	*6.3*	136.0	142.6	268.5	891	128		210 p	220 p	
May		162.6	*6.1*	136.2 p	143.4 p	271.1 p	828	134		210 p	218 p	
Jun				136.2 p	144.2 p		799 p	138 p				

(†) New series covering SIC Orders VII-IX; previous series also included part of Order XI. (‡) Not seasonally adjusted.
(§) On a balance of payments basis. (‖) Includes payments for United States military aircraft and other balance of payments adjustments.
(¶) Includes balance of payments adjustments and allowances for factors affecting recording.
(§§) This now includes food industries. (††) Not directly comparable with earlier figures; see Capital Expenditure article in T & I Volume 7 No. 11 15th June 1972

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Manufacturing, distributive and service industries in the first quarter of 1972

Manufacturing industry

Manufacturing industry's investment in the first quarter of 1972 is now estimated at £369 million at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted. When comparing this figure with that of the fourth quarter of 1971 it should be noted that there has been a change in treatment of dies, jigs, pattern moulds and loose tools. Previously, firms were asked to include these items in stocks, but recent inquiries have shown that some companies treat certain of these items as capital expenditure. From 1972 onwards the figures will reflect firms' own accounting conventions. If the figures for the fourth quarter of 1971 had been on the same basis as the first quarter of 1972 there would have been an increase of about 1 per cent between these two quarters; a sharp rise in investment in vehicles and a small increase in investment in new building work offsetting a small decline in investment in plant and machinery.

Within the industry groups analysed, capital expenditure by the metal manufacturing industry rose to a peak level owing to increased expenditure by the iron and steel industry. There were smaller increases in investment by the coal and petroleum products group of industries and by the residual group of other manufacturing industries. Capital expenditure by all other industry groups fell. There were sharp percentage falls in investment by the vehicles industry and by the textile, leather and clothing group of industries.

Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)

Revised figures confirm that the capital expenditure of the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) in the first quarter of 1972 was a little lower than in the previous quarter, at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted, but was some 4 per cent higher than the corresponding level in the first quarter of 1971. This rise is mainly attributable to increased investment in vehicles and plant and machinery, while expenditure on new building work was well maintained.

In the classification according to industry groups, investment by wholesalers was unchanged compared with that in the first quarter of 1971, but expenditure by retailers was some 6 per cent higher, and expenditure by other industries, some 4 per cent greater.

Shipping industry

Revised estimates for this industry confirm an investment of £76 million, at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the first quarter of 1972, some 36 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1971.

TABLE 1. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED OF MANUFACTURING, DISTRIBUTIVE AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES

£ million

Period	Total	Analysis by industrial sectors			Analysis by type of asset		
		Manufacturing industries	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	2,013	1,118	744	151	593	426	994
1961	2,274	1,315	838	121	700	406	1,168
1962	2,149	1,210	838	101	696	363	1,090
1963	2,064	1,070	910	84	645	389	1,030
1964	2,402	1,210	1,068	124	724	494	1,185
1965	2,514	1,327	1,088	99	755	472	1,287
1966	2,508	1,366	1,047	95	719	464	1,326
1967	2,544	1,328	1,082	133	694	504	1,346
1968	2,837 (2,782)*	1,404 (1,379)*	1,206 (1,201)*	228 (203)*	730	625 (600)*	1,483 (1,453)*
1969	2,976 (3,031)*	1,501 (1,526)*	1,283 (1,288)*	192 (217)*	796	616 (641)*	1,564 (1,594)*
1970	3,196	1,631	1,317	248	796	645	1,755
1971	3,098	1,506	1,290	302	798	674	1,625
1965 1st quarter	636	341	279	16	200	111	324
2nd quarter	620	319	270	32	185	125	310
3rd quarter	615	332	260	23	185	112	318
4th quarter	644	335	280	29	184	125	335
1966 1st quarter	628	345	261	22	181	113	333
2nd quarter	622	337	263	22	176	117	328
3rd quarter	634	345	262	26	180	119	335
4th quarter	625	340	261	24	181	114	329
1967 1st quarter	627	332	265	30	179	118	330
2nd quarter	668	350	275	44	177	139	352
3rd quarter	628	325	277	27	168	123	338
4th quarter	621	321	266	33	170	125	326
1968 1st quarter	673	331	299	43	175	143	355
2nd quarter	669	332	297	40	182	133	354
3rd quarter	709	350	298	60	186	160	363
4th quarter	787 (732)*	391 (366)*	311 (306)*	85 (60)*	186	189 (164)*	412 (382)*
1969 1st quarter	691 (746)*	346 (371)*	308 (313)*	38 (63)*	194	143 (168)*	354 (384)*
2nd quarter	744	378	318	48	200	157	387
3rd quarter	773	388	329	55	204	159	410
4th quarter	769	389	328	51	198	158	413
1970 1st quarter	751	389	316	46	193	145	413
2nd quarter	816	411	330	75	201	176	439
3rd quarter	800	413	332	56	197	156	447
4th quarter	829	419	339	71	205	169	456
1971 1st quarter	757	390	312	56	199	147	412
2nd quarter	780	372	319	89	198	183	399
3rd quarter	796	385	333	78	207	174	415
4th quarter	765†	359†	327	79	195	170	399†
1972 1st quarter	768†	369†	323	76	197	172	399†

The total of manufacturing industry and of the distributive and service industries covers a wide sector of the economy, accounting—after exclusion of dwellings—for 55 per cent of total expenditure in 1970. The total comprises most industries and services outside agriculture, forestry and fishing, coal mining, public utilities, the public transport corporations and the public administration. The excluded parts are, except for agriculture, very largely in the public sector of the economy. For all industries covered, public expenditure (eg by the British Steel Corporation) is included. However, the figures are largely representative of the trend of expenditure of private industry and business.

* After allowing for expenditure, brought forward into 1968 from 1969 to secure the higher rate of investment grants which ended on December 31, 1968, estimated at £25 million for manufacturing industry, £5 million for distributive and service industry, and £25 million for shipping. These broad estimates were made by averaging the seasonally adjusted quarterly figures of expenditure in the last quarter of 1968 and the first quarter of 1969, although the estimate for shipping is particularly uncertain because of the erratic nature of this industry's capital expenditure, while that for the distributive and service industries is uncertain because of the smallness of the effect.

† The 1st quarter of 1972, and subsequent quarters, includes certain jigs, dies and loose tools previously excluded. Including them in the 4th quarter of 1971 would add £7.8 million at 1963 prices. £7.2 million would be in vehicles, £0.4 million in engineering, shipbuilding and metal goods, and £0.2 million in other manufacturing industries.

For other footnotes, see end of article.

FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

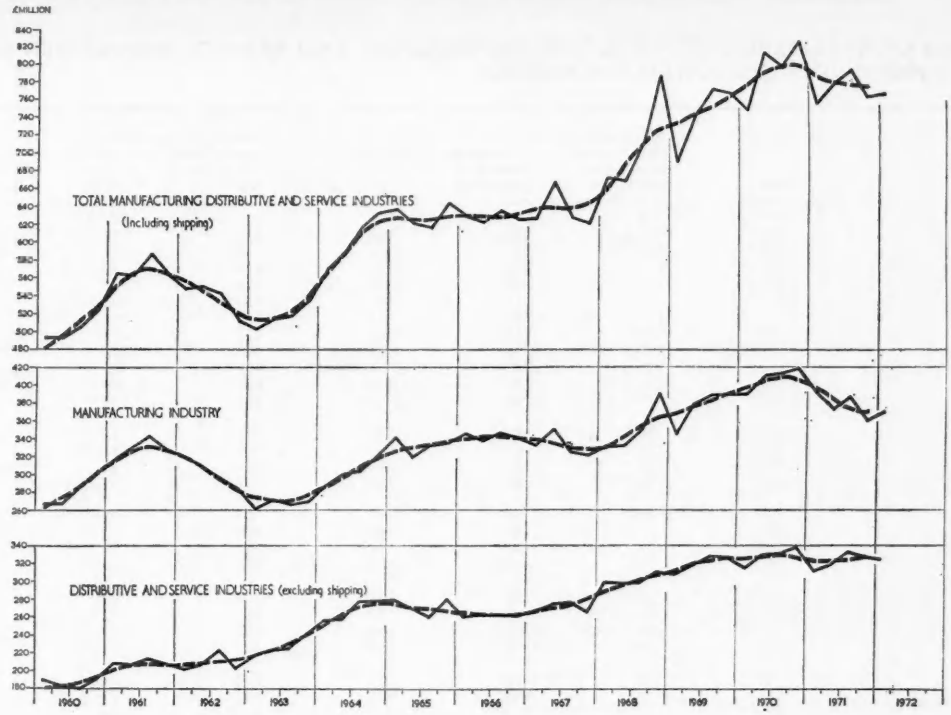


TABLE 2. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

Period	Total all manufacturing industries	Analysis by industry group									Analysis by type of asset		
		Food drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals	Metal manufacture	Engineering shipbuilding and metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles leather and clothing	Paper printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	1,118.2	156.0	22.7	139.1	204.0	245.7	88.3	92.5	73.3	96.6	288.8	73.5	755.9
1961	1,315.3	164.2	31.0	171.1	266.4	268.2	118.0	110.3	80.3	105.8	347.4	70.1	897.8
1962	1,210.4	163.0	22.6	172.7	228.6	235.4	105.6	94.6	80.7	107.2	325.5	61.5	823.4
1963	1,070.2	163.9	30.0	134.3	136.1	233.8	100.9	85.7	79.7	105.9	267.2	74.1	728.9
1964	1,210.4	185.2	36.7	164.7	114.4	279.9	90.9	116.3	90.8	131.5	297.5	90.9	822.0
1965	1,326.9	186.9	35.8	209.1	112.8	293.6	107.5	132.0	98.8	150.4	323.8	93.7	909.4
1966	1,366.2	178.8	57.3	228.7	116.0	298.7	119.9	128.3	86.2	152.3	311.4	89.7	965.1
1967	1,328.1	206.4	83.4	191.0	116.4	292.6	119.8	104.3	83.7	130.5	271.8	94.2	962.1
1968	1,403.8 (1,378.8)*	219.9	95.4	190.4	110.8	298.2	110.8	140.2	85.8	152.3	284.1	102.4	1,017.3 (992.3)*
1969	1,501.1 (1,526.1)*	209.7	74.6	220.7	130.8	308.1	132.6	151.0	92.3	181.3	323.0	109.5	1,068.6 (1,093.6)*
1970	1,631.1	208.8	64.2	280.6	207.2	357.5	139.7	115.7	102.6	154.8	318.8	100.9	1,211.4
1971	1,505.9	217.3	89.6	244.6	234.5	292.5	92.4	103.2	75.2	156.6	287.2	100.4	1,118.3
1965 1st quarter	340.5	47.0	9.2	51.1	28.7	78.8	25.9	34.6	26.8	38.4	86.6	23.5	230.4
2nd quarter	318.8	44.8	8.3	50.2	28.1	69.8	24.7	31.3	26.1	35.5	78.8	22.7	217.3
3rd quarter	332.2	47.8	8.5	57.1	28.8	67.8	27.5	34.2	22.8	37.7	80.9	22.6	228.7
4th quarter	335.4	47.3	9.8	50.7	27.2	77.2	29.4	31.9	23.1	38.8	77.5	24.9	233.0
1966 1st quarter	344.6	45.3	12.0	60.5	28.7	73.5	32.3	31.4	20.6	40.3	77.8	22.9	243.9
2nd quarter	336.8	44.1	13.3	54.6	27.6	75.2	29.8	34.5	20.7	37.0	75.6	23.6	237.7
3rd quarter	345.3	43.9	16.5	57.7	29.2	75.6	28.9	31.9	21.5	40.1	78.4	22.3	244.6
4th quarter	339 5	45.5	15.5	55.9	30.5	74.4	28.9	30.5	23.4	34.9	79.7	20.9	238.9
1967 1st quarter	331.8	51.2	16.5	47.4	29.8	73.4	30.2	28.1	21.0	34.2	75.3	21.1	235.4
2nd quarter	349.8	52.4	21.8	54.9	31.6	77.4	31.7	26.1	22.0	31.9	71.3	24.3	254.2
3rd quarter	325.1	50.7	22.5	43.0	30.0	71.7	28.8	24.7	21.4	32.3	62.9	24.6	237.6
4th quarter	321.4	52.1	22.6	45.7	25.0	70.1	29.1	25.4	19.3	32.1	62.3	24.2	234.9
1968 1st quarter	330.9	49.4	20.4	43.4	32.4	70.7	27.5	31.1	21.5	34.5	63.9	25.9	241.1
2nd quarter	331.9	53.2	23.4	46.2	26.8	70.5	26.4	28.8	19.4	37.2	68.9	24.0	239.0
3rd quarter	350.0	58.0	22.3	46.0	25.5	74.9	31.6	34.3	20.2	37.2	75.0	25.4	249.6
4th quarter	391.0 (366.0)*	59.3	29.3	54.8	26.1	82.1	25.3	46.0	24.7	43.4	76.3	27.1	287.6 (262.6)*
1969 1st quarter	345.6 (370.6)*	51.7	21.4	49.1	25.4	74.4	26.0	37.9	18.1	41.6	79.5	26.1	240.0 (265.0)*
2nd quarter	378.1	53.9	18.2	54.9	32.8	75.2	32.1	39.8	24.0	47.2	82.4	29.5	266.2
3rd quarter	388.4	52.8	18.2	59.8	33.9	79.4	35.6	37.4	25.2	46.1	82.2	27.3	278.9
4th quarter	389.0	51.3	16.8	56.9	38.7	79.1	38.9	35.9	25.0	46.4	78.9	26.6	283.5
1970 1st quarter	389.1	50.3	14.6	66.7	42.5	86.9	32.5	30.2	26.5	38.9	78.9	25.6	284.6
2nd quarter	410.6	52.9	15.7	68.6	48.0	91.4	36.2	31.0	26.4	40.4	83.6	25.7	301.3
3rd quarter	412.6	49.7	19.7	72.1	49.2	90.8	37.2	30.0	24.9	39.0	79.6	24.4	308.6
4th quarter	418.8	55.9	14.2	73.2	67.5	88.4	33.8	24.5	24.8	36.5	76.7	25.2	316.9
1971 1st quarter	389.9	52.9	19.5	63.8	63.2	80.2	24.2	28.9	19.5	37.7	73.8	25.5	290.6
2nd quarter	372.0	50.8	19.6	56.6	55.9	75.8	24.1	29.0	20.0	40.2	73.9	24.1	274.0
3rd quarter	385.3	56.8	26.1	64.0	58.3	72.2	24.3	23.3	18.2	42.1	73.5	25.2	286.6
4th quarter	358.7†	56.8	24.4	60.2	57.1	64.3†	19.8†	22.0	17.5	36.6†	66.0	25.6	267.1†
1972 1st quarter	369.0†	55.0	25.6	55.3	74.2	62.1†	22.8†	18.3	16.1	39.6†	66.8	29.2	273.0†

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE
continued

TABLE 3. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN THE DISTRIBUTIVE AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING SHIPPING) AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

Period	Total	Analysis by industry group			Analysis by type of asset		
		Wholesale distribution	Retail distribution	Other industries	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	744	98	172	474	304	202	238
1961	838	104	193	542	352	216	271
1962	838	102	184	551	370	202	266
1963	910	112	201	598	376	233	301
1964	1,068	131	226	711	424	281	363
1965	1,088	130	211	748	428	283	378
1966	1,047	117	191	740	404	282	361
1967	1,082	134	184	764	419	280	384
1968	1,206 (1,201)*	131	232	843 (838)*	440	300	466 (461)*
1969	1,283 (1,288)*	127	243	913 (918)*	466	321	495 (500)*
1970	1,317	124	249	944	470	304	543
1971	1,290	120	258	912	503	280	507
1965 1st quarter	279	36	55	188	111	74	94
2nd quarter	270	31	53	185	106	71	93
3rd quarter	260	32	52	176	104	67	89
4th quarter	280	30	51	199	106	71	102
1966 1st quarter	261	29	49	183	103	69	89
2nd quarter	263	31	47	186	100	72	91
3rd quarter	262	29	47	185	101	71	90
4th quarter	261	28	48	186	100	71	90
1967 1st quarter	265	31	46	189	103	68	94
2nd quarter	275	34	45	195	105	72	98
3rd quarter	277	35	46	196	104	72	101
4th quarter	266	34	48	184	107	68	91
1968 1st quarter	299	35	55	209	110	76	114
2nd quarter	297	31	58	209	112	71	115
3rd quarter	298	31	59	208	110	76	113
4th quarter	311 (306)*	36	59	218 (213)*	108	78	124 (119)*
1969 1st quarter	308 (313)*	32	59	217 (222)*	114	80	114 (119)*
2nd quarter	318	31	60	226	116	81	121
3rd quarter	329	32	60	237	120	79	131
4th quarter	328	32	64	232	117	82	130
1970 1st quarter	316	31	62	223	113	74	129
2nd quarter	330	33	62	235	115	77	137
3rd quarter	332	32	63	238	116	77	139
4th quarter	339	29	62	248	125	75	139
1971 1st quarter	312	29	63	219	123	68	121
2nd quarter	319	30	67	222	121	73	125
3rd quarter	333	30	66	237	131	73	129
4th quarter	327	31	62	233	127	67	132
1972 1st quarter	323	29	67	227	125	71	126

The Japan and South East Asia Food and Drink Export Association, was entertained at an evening reception recently by John Walker & Sons Ltd. Seen at the reception are (left to right): Mr. Gary Weston, managing director of Associated British Foods Ltd.; Mr. Neil Watt, joint chairman of the association and an export director of John Walker; Mr. David Kerr, managing director of John Walker; and Mr. Norman Wood, a director of Associated British Foods Ltd.

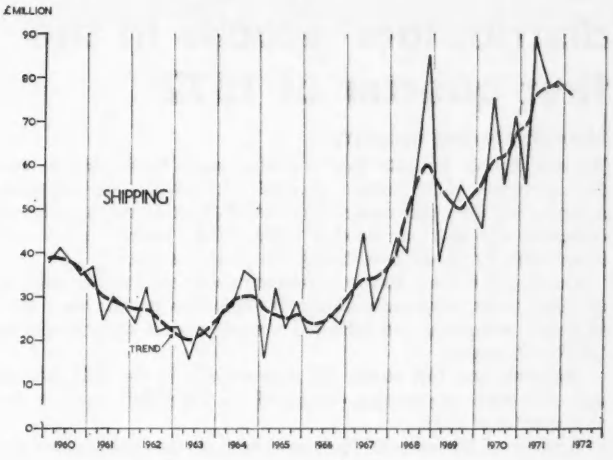
Part of a £160,000 export order of gas cocks for Moscow is being packed at the St. Helens factory of Sperryn, part of the Delta Metal Group. Special timber cases are designed to protect the goods during transit by land and sea.

TABLE 4. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT CURRENT PRICES OF MANUFACTURING, DISTRIBUTIVE AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES

£ million

Period	Total	Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry
1960	1,902	1,035	705	162
1961	2,913	1,253	808	132
1962	2,119	1,183	829	107
1963	2,064	1,070	910	84
1964	2,445	1,236	1,086	123
1965	2,657	1,420	1,137	100
1966	2,742	1,521	1,122	99
1967	2,799	1,485	1,174	140
1968	3,230	1,632	1,352	247
1969	3,523	1,813	1,492	217
1970	4,055	2,137	1,618	301
1971	4,264	2,161	1,719	384
1965 1st quarter	638	338	285	15
2nd quarter	643	334	279	30
3rd quarter	642	357	264	21
4th quarter	735	392	308	35
1966 1st quarter	661	361	279	21
2nd quarter	662	362	278	22
3rd quarter	677	382	269	26
4th quarter	742	416	296	30
1967 1st quarter	675	358	288	29
2nd quarter	715	376	295	44
3rd quarter	672	360	287	25
4th quarter	739	392	305	42
1968 1st quarter	732	359	332	41
2nd quarter	744	371	330	43
3rd quarter	787	405	323	59
4th quarter	968	497	367	104
1969 1st quarter	778	386	355	38
2nd quarter	852	435	365	53
3rd quarter	896	470	369	57
4th quarter	997	524	404	70
1970 1st quarter	894	464	379	50
2nd quarter	995	510	399	87
3rd quarter	1,002	546	395	61
4th quarter	1,164	617	445	103
1971 1st quarter	981	510	407	65
2nd quarter	1,038	511	419	108
3rd quarter	1,083	560	429	93
4th quarter	1,163†	581†	464	119
1972 1st quarter	1,059†	515†	452	92

FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Notes relating to Tables 1 to 4.

Capital expenditure comprises expenditure on vehicles (including ships) and plant and machinery less receipts from sales of these assets, and on new building work.

The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1968 edition:

Manufacturing Orders III to XIX
Distributive Trades Order XXIII
Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by Finance Houses and similar businesses)
Retail MLH 820, 821
Other Industries Order XX (Construction); XXII (Transport and Communication) excluding 701—Railways, 706—Port and Inland Water Transport, 707—Air Transport and 708—Postal Services and Telecommunications; XXIV (Insurance Banking Finance and Business Services) including leasing by Finance Houses and similar businesses and excluding Trustee Savings Banks; XXV (Professional and Scientific Services) excluding 872—Educational Services and 874—Medical and Dental Services; and XXVI (Miscellaneous Services).

The estimates with the exception of those for manufacturing industry in Table 2 are shown to the nearest £M but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margins of error involved in the quarterly seasonal adjustments. Also there may be an apparent discrepancy between the totals and the sum of the constituent parts due to rounding.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970 during the week ended Friday, July 7, 1972
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
The Trouble With 2B—Happy Days	BR/E 36278/9/7/77	16	July 3	Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Balfour Films (for Children's Film Foundation Ltd.)
The Trouble With 2B—On The Air	BR/E 36279/9/7/77	22	July 3	Children's Films Foundation Ltd.	Balfour Films (for Children's Film Foundation Ltd.)
The Trouble With 2B—Trial of Strength	BR/E 36280/9/7/77	19	July 3	Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Balfour Films (for Children's Film Foundation Ltd.)
The Trouble With 2B—Parents' Day	BR/E 36281/9/7/77	16	July 3	Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Balfour Films (for Children's Film Foundation Ltd.)
The Trouble With 2B—Thirty Years Younger	BR/E 36282/9/7/77	16	July 3	Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Balfour Films (for Children's Film Foundation Ltd.)
The Trouble With 2B—Blackboard Jungle	BR/E 36283/9/7/77	14	July 3	Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Balfour Films (for Children's Film Foundation Ltd.)
(a) Clinic Xclusive (b) With These Hands	BR/E 36288/9/7/77	90	July 5	Doverton Films Ltd.	Pyramid Films Ltd.
Two For A Birdie	BR/E 36289/9/7/77	27	July 5	Doverton Films Ltd.	Nortrick Films Ltd.
Movietone News 2248	BR/E 36195/9/7/77	8	July 7	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2248A	BR/E 36196/9/7/77	7	July 7	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
The Little Ark	F 36277	86	July 3	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Cinema Center Films
Flash Gordon	F 36284	205	July 5	Grand National Film Distributors Ltd.	Universal Pictures Corporation
Butterflies Don't Cry	F 36285	74	July 5	Butcher's Film Distributors Ltd.	Stella Film, Munich
The Sidelong Glances of a Pigeon Kicker	F 36286	89	July 5	Butcher's Film Distributors Ltd.	Lois Holland Callaway Productions
Le Boucher (The Butcher)	F 36287	94	July 5	Connoisseur Films Ltd.	Films la Boetie, Paris and Euro International Films, Rome
Blood River	F 36290	97	July 6	Border Film Productions (London) Ltd.	Crono Cinematografica, Rome
On The Side	F 36291	71	July 6	New Realm Distributors Ltd.	T.V. 13 Filmproduction, Munich
Swedish Fly Girls	F 36292	81	July 6	New Realm Distributors Ltd.	Astron Company

STOCKS

Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks in the first quarter of 1972

Manufacturing industry

REVISED figures indicate that manufacturers' stocks fell in the first quarter by £122 million, at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted, a larger fall than provisionally estimated. Part of the fall almost certainly represents a drawing upon stocks while output was interrupted by power cuts during the miners' strike.

The largest fall was shown in finished goods stocks (£53 million, at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted). This was greater than provisionally estimated and followed a small rise in these stocks in the fourth quarter.

Materials and fuel stocks fell substantially in the first quarter and, like work in progress, continued the fall which began in the first quarter of 1971.

Because of the reduced level of output in the first quarter the stocks/output ratio rose slightly to 90.8 (in index form end 1962 = 100). The stocks/output ratio figures have been revised from the first quarter of 1970. All industry groups, except chemicals, coal and petroleum products group shared in the fall in total stocks. The biggest fall was in the engineering, shipbuilding, vehicles and metal goods group where the fall was less than in the fourth quarter of 1971.

Note. Prior to 1972 companies were asked to include jigs, dies, patterns, moulds, loose tools, etc., in stocks but recent inquiries have shown that some companies treat some of these items as capital expenditure. From 1972 onwards the figures will reflect firms' own accounting conventions. If the figures for the fourth quarter of 1971 had been on the same basis as the first quarter of 1972, destocking would have been £23 million instead of £21 million.

Distributive industries

Revised estimates indicate that wholesalers' stocks fell by £3 million, at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the first quarter of 1972. This decline was due to reductions in stocks held by general wholesale distributors and by dealers in coal, builders' materials, etc., partly offset by an increase in stocks held by dealers in industrial materials and machinery. Retailers' stocks declined by £29 million, at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the first quarter of 1972.

VALUE OF PHYSICAL INCREASE IN STOCKS AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

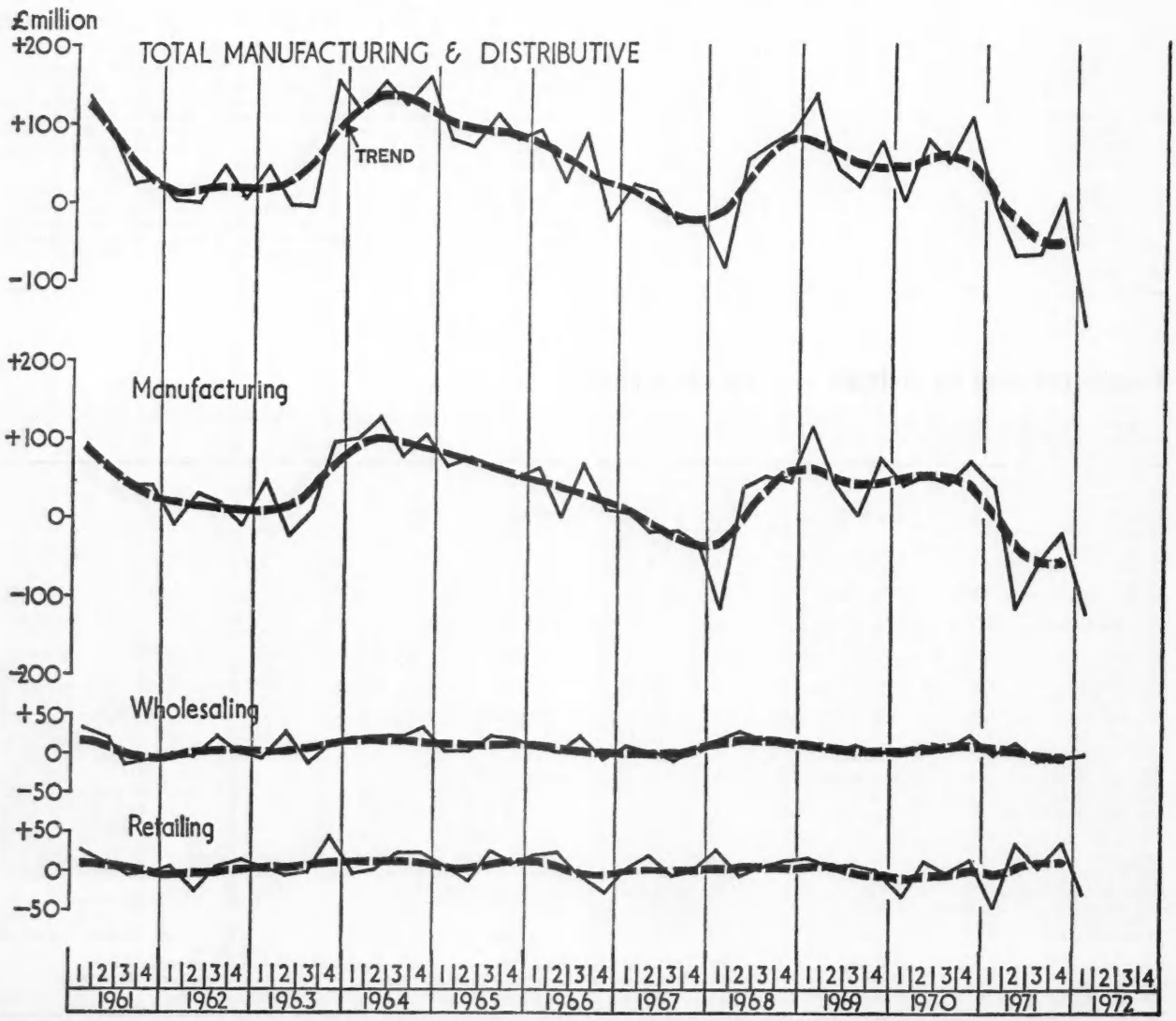


TABLE 1. VALUE OF PHYSICAL INCREASE OF MANUFACTURERS' AND DISTRIBUTORS' STOCKS AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1971	9,945	7,356	1,261	1,329
1960	637	543	55	39
1961	296	234	32	30
1962	55	29	22	3
1963	191	122	25	43
1964	550	411	93	46
1965	341	263	47	31
1966	185	143	25	17
1967	–2	–37	13	22
1968	138	23	75	41
1969	285	232	26	27
1970	242	214	42	–13
1971	–122	–153	–4	36
1965 1st quarter	80	66	5	9
2nd quarter	71	78	4	–12
3rd quarter	111	67	21	23
4th quarter	79	51	18	11
1966 1st quarter	92	62	9	21
2nd quarter	28	2	1	25
3rd quarter	86	69	21	–4
4th quarter	–21	10	–6	–24
1967 1st quarter	23	8	10	6
2nd quarter	16	–8	4	20
3rd quarter	–22	–8	–10	–4
4th quarter	–19	–30	9	1
1968 1st quarter	–68	–111	16	27
2nd quarter	57	39	26	–7
3rd quarter	75	51	14	9
4th quarter	74	44	19	12
1969 1st quarter	139	114	12	14
2nd quarter	48	41	2	5
3rd quarter	22	4	10	8
4th quarter	76	74	2	—
1970 1st quarter	2	42	1	–41
2nd quarter	80	55	11	14
3rd quarter	51	44	7	—
4th quarter	109	72	23	15
1971 1st quarter	–3	41	–1	–44
2nd quarter	–65	–114	11	38
3rd quarter	–62	–59	–9	6
4th quarter	9	–21	–6	36
1972 1st quarter	–154	–122	–3	–29

TABLE 2. VALUE OF THE PHYSICAL INCREASE OF STOCKS HELD BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

		Analysis by industry group						Analysis by type of asset		
	All manufacturing industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals, coal and petroleum products	Metal manufacture	Engineering, shipbuilding, vehicles and metal goods	Textiles leather and clothing	Other manufacturing industries	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods
Level of stocks at end 1971	7,356	1,001	788	534	3,585	721	726	2,461	2,660	2,235
1960	543	39	46	83	285	30	60	226	146	171
1961	234	11	23	13	151	7	29	43	103	89
1962	29	29	–1	–18	42	–19	–3	–60	43	47
1963	122	46	–14	2	75	2	11	1	100	21
1964	411	1	47	31	239	61	32	147	178	86
1965	263	2	26	26	169	–2	41	56	98	109
1966	143	–11	31	–16	84	26	30	–22	33	133
1967	–37	18	6	–27	11	–32	–12	–39	34	–33
1968	23	—	57	30	–91	2	25	6	—	17
1969	232	3	58	–23	118	47	30	39	22	172
1970	214	14	46	32	150	–23	–5	98	36	80
1971	–153	32	28	—	–149	–38	–26	–100	–88	36
1965 1st quarter	66	–13	–2	10	52	10	10	1	48	17
2nd quarter	78	2	21	—	49	–4	12	29	7	42
3rd quarter	67	16	4	7	34	–7	14	13	32	22
4th quarter	51	–2	4	10	34	–1	6	12	11	28
1966 1st quarter	62	4	11	–4	33	6	13	4	16	43
2nd quarter	2	—	7	–18	3	6	5	–22	13	11
3rd quarter	69	–15	6	18	40	10	10	23	—	46
4th quarter	10	—	6	–11	9	4	2	–28	4	34
1967 1st quarter	8	–3	4	–3	10	–6	6	–9	15	3
2nd quarter	–8	3	–16	–7	24	–6	–5	–21	4	9
3rd quarter	–8	17	24	–9	–27	–3	–9	–1	3	–19
4th quarter	–30	1	–6	–8	4	–17	–3	–7	12	–34
1968 1st quarter	–111	3	–13	2	–87	–10	–7	–12	–18	–81
2nd quarter	39	–1	32	9	–20	7	11	1	5	33
3rd quarter	51	–12	19	11	27	–2	9	–1	19	33
4th quarter	44	10	19	8	–11	6	12	17	–6	32
1969 1st quarter	114	2	15	1	67	21	10	19	35	60
2nd quarter	41	–3	15	–5	23	3	8	21	–12	32
3rd quarter	4	15	–8	–15	–8	12	8	–20	4	20
4th quarter	74	–10	37	–4	37	11	4	19	–5	61
1970 1st quarter	42	6	15	1	15	1	4	11	–10	41
2nd quarter	55	8	11	4	48	–9	–6	41	28	–13
3rd quarter	44	–9	6	13	42	–5	–3	19	8	17
4th quarter	72	10	13	14	45	–10	1	28	9	35
1971 1st quarter	41	13	7	21	4	–4	1	–14	–8	63
2nd quarter	–114	–1	13	–15	–63	–35	–12	–36	–50	–28
3rd quarter	–59	–13	2	–7	–27	–1	–13	–39	–3	–17
4th quarter	–21	34	7	1	–63	3	–2	–11	–28	18
1972 1st quarter	–122	–1	3	–32	–43	–34	–16	–44	–25	–53

(*continued on next page*)

MANUFACTURERS' AND DISTRIBUTORS' STOCKS
continued

TABLE 3. VALUE OF THE PHYSICAL INCREASE OF STOCKS HELD BY WHOLESALERS AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

	Total wholesalers	General wholesale distributors	Dealers in coal, builders materials, etc.	Dealers in industrial materials and machinery
Level of stocks at end 1971	1,261	771	120	371
1960	55	32	4	19
1961	32	21	—	11
1962	22	4	4	15
1963	25	9	5	11
1964	93	49	13	30
1965	47	22	5	21
1966	25	18	—	7
1967	13	7	—	5
1968	75	48	3	24
1969	26	10	–1	17
1970	42	13	–2	31
1971	–4	–1	4	–8
1965 1st quarter	5	–2	–1	7
2nd quarter	4	2	—	2
3rd quarter	21	13	2	6
4th quarter	18	8	4	6
1966 1st quarter	9	8	2	–1
2nd quarter	1	1	2	–2
3rd quarter	21	18	–3	7
4th quarter	–6	–8	–1	3
1967 1st quarter	10	—	—	10
2nd quarter	4	9	–4	–2
3rd quarter	–10	–10	2	–2
4th quarter	9	9	1	–1
1968 1st quarter	16	19	1	–4
2nd quarter	26	13	5	8
3rd quarter	14	11	–1	4
4th quarter	19	4	–1	16
1969 1st quarter	12	3	–1	9
2nd quarter	2	–7	—	9
3rd quarter	10	7	2	1
4th quarter	2	6	–2	–2
1970 1st quarter	1	–8	2	8
2nd quarter	11	8	–3	5
3rd quarter	7	–1	–2	10
4th quarter	23	14	1	8
1971 1st quarter	–1	–14	4	10
2nd quarter	11	9	5	–2
3rd quarter	–9	3	—	–12
4th quarter	–6	1	–4	–4
1972 1st quarter	–3	–6	–6	9

TABLE 4. INCREASE IN THE BOOK VALUE OF MANUFACTURERS' AND DISTRIBUTORS' STOCKS

£ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1971	13,957	10,348	1,771	1,838
1960	690	586	60	44
1961	416	315	40	61
1962	143	81	30	31
1963	348	253	44	50
1964	811	590	136	85
1965	612	490	73	50
1966	468	363	51	55
1967	150	70	47	33
1968	715	462	138	115
1969	1,027	822	104	102
1970	1,164	902	162	100
1971	600	331	102	167
1965 1st quarter	190	124	—	65
2nd quarter	158	153	15	–10
3rd quarter	170	109	63	–1
4th quarter	94	104	–5	–5
1966 1st quarter	253	162	7	84
2nd quarter	179	138	12	29
3rd quarter	99	68	52	–21
4th quarter	–63	–5	–20	–37
1967 1st quarter	39	–14	–15	68
2nd quarter	29	18	1	11
3rd quarter	10	18	30	–38
4th quarter	73	49	32	–8
1968 1st quarter	138	17	23	98
2nd quarter	211	169	30	12
3rd quarter	176	141	57	–22
4th quarter	190	135	28	27
1969 1st quarter	349	234	16	99
2nd quarter	236	216	18	2
3rd quarter	182	138	65	–21
4th quarter	260	234	4	22
1970 1st quarter	300	252	16	32
2nd quarter	302	256	26	21
3rd quarter	208	144	78	–14
4th quarter	355	250	43	61
1971 1st quarter	236	176	15	46
2nd quarter	264	145	46	73
3rd quarter	19	–7	56	–30
4th quarter	81	18	–15	78
1972 1st quarter	–16	–61	–15	59

Notes relating to Tables 1 to 4

The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification (1968 edition)
Manufacturing Orders III to XIX
Distributive Trades Order XXIII:
Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by Finance Houses)
Retail MLH 820, 821

The estimates are shown to the nearest £ million but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margin of error involved in quarterly seasonal adjustments. Differences between totals and the sum of constituent parts are due to rounding.

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TABLE 5. THE RELATIONSHIP OF MANUFACTURERS' STOCKS TO MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

Index numbers—4th quarter 1962 = 100
Seasonally adjusted

	Stock levels at 1963 prices	Production (with 1963 net output weight)	Ratio of Stocks to Production
1961 Q 1	97	100	96.9
2	98	100	97.8
3	99	100	98.8
4	100	99	100.7
1962 Q 1	99	99	100.3
2	100	101	99.1
3	100	102	98.6
4	100	100	100.0
1963 Q 1	101	99	102.1
2	100	104	96.9
3	101	107	94.2
4	102	109	93.7
1964 Q 1	104	111	93.1
2	106	113	93.6
3	107	113	94.4
4	109	116	93.5
1965 Q 1	110	116	94.5
2	111	117	94.6
3	112	117	95.9
4	113	119	95.0
1966 Q 1	114	120	94.9
2	114	120	95.1
3	115	120	96.0
4	115	117	98.7
1967 Q 1	115	118	98.1
2	115	119	97.1
3	115	119	97.0
4	115	122	94.2
1968 Q 1	113	124	91.1
2	114	125	90.6
3	114	128	89.4
4	115	130	88.7
1969 Q 1	117	129	90.3
2	118	131	89.5
3	118	132	89.3
4	119	132	90.1
1970 Q 1	120	132	90.5
2	120	132	91.4
3	121	133	91.1
4	122	134	91.0
1971 Q 1	123	132	93.0
2	121	133	91.3
3	120	133	90.6
4	120	132	90.6
1972 Q 1	118	130	90.8

Notes:
(1) The index numbers of the level of stocks relate to the end of each quarter; the index of production refers to production during the quarter.
(2) The 1963 index of production has been rebased on the fourth quarter of 1962 for the purpose of this table. Estimates 1961 are based on the previous 1958 based index.
(3) The index numbers of the stocks production ratio are calculated from unrounded estimates of the data in the previous two columns.

Monthly Digest of Statistics

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Activity in the industry

THIS article is the third in the series describing activity in the textiles industry.

Demand

Home demand in the first quarter of 1972, as measured by consumers' expenditure on clothing and household textiles, fell back from the peak reached in the fourth quarter 1971 but remained appreciably higher than in the first quarter of 1971. It was probably very little affected, if at all, by the power cuts in February 1972. Total demand on the industry also continued to be affected by the contribution of imports to home demand.

Production

Output of the textile industry as a whole fell sharply in the first quarter 1972 at least partly as a result of the power cuts. The only sector provisionally reported to have shown an increase was hosiery and other knitted goods, despite the inroads into the home market made by imported knitted garments.

Too much should not be made, however, of the falls in production in the other sectors because of the power cuts. Later information indicates that output has recovered substantially from the low levels in February. In the woollen and worsted industry where the fall was only marginal, there are signs that the downward trend, which started in the middle of 1969, has been checked.

Prices

Prices in the textile sector, which increased by 4 per cent in 1971 compared with 7 per cent for all manufacturing industry, rose by a further 1.5 per cent in the first quarter of 1972, rather faster than the rest of industry. Prices in the first quarter of 1972 of raw cotton, cotton yarn and cotton cloth all continued to rise, but the price of man-made fibre cloth remained unchanged at about the level of the previous six months. In the knitting industry prices have tended to hold steady.

Employment

The contraction in numbers of employees in the textile industry in the first quarter of 1972 continued at roughly the same rate as in 1971. Every sector showed a fall in employment compared with the fourth quarter of 1971; even in the carpet and finishing sectors, in which employment was relatively stable in 1971. Numbers employed in the clothing industry also dropped sharply in the first quarter 1972 after being fairly steady during 1971.

Imports and exports

There was a further deterioration in the crude trade balance in the first quarter 1972 as imports of textile yarns and fabrics and of clothing continued to move ahead of exports. The strong upward trend in imports of man-made fibre woven cloth continued in the first quarter of 1972, their value and quantity rising 27 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1971. The EEC and EFTA countries which accounted for over two-thirds of their value were the main contributors, followed by Hong Kong which accounted for rather less than 10 per cent. The growth in imports of cotton cloth on the other hand seems to have been checked. In value they were the same as in the first quarter of 1971 but in quantity they were 24 per cent less. Hong Kong, India and Pakistan remained the principal suppliers.

The marked expansion in imports of continuous filament yarns also seems to have slowed down, although they are still running at a much higher level than a year ago. Switzerland, the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan accounted for about 60 per cent of their total value, with Japan increasing its share from 9 per cent in 1971 to 13 per cent in the first quarter of 1972. The increase in imports of polyester yarn from Japan was particularly marked.

There was no slowing down, however, in imports of clothing. Both knitted garments and made-up clothing imports increased in the first quarter of 1972. Imports of hosiery and knitted garments were 26 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1971 and made-up clothing 33 per cent. Hong Kong maintained its leading position as a supplier with 41 per cent of both knitted garments and of other clothing.

Exports of textiles and clothing in the first quarter 1972 were possibly affected by the power cuts which reduced output, particu-

TABLE 1. COMPARISON OF TEXTILE OUTPUT WITH SOME FACTORS AFFECTING DEMAND

Index numbers 1963 = 100 (Quarterly figures seasonally adjusted)

									1971				1972	Growth % 12 months ended	
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	Q1 1972/ Q1 1961	Q1 1972/ Q1 1971
Gross domestic product at factor cost (expenditure based)	105.5	108.3	110.6	112.6	116.1	118.2	120.1	121.6	118.2	121.6	122.9	123.7	119.0	1.2	0.7
Consumers' expenditure:															
All items	103.5	105.5	107.7	109.9	112.4	112.8	116.1	119.0	115.4	118.7	120.3	121.4	121.5	3.1	5.3
Clothing	103.8	108.4	108.7	108.9	114.2	114.1	117.7	118.5	113.6	121.9	117.5	120.8	120.1	2.2	5.7
Household textiles and soft furnishings	105.0	106.1	107.2	111.7	121.1	117.2	111.1	116.0	106.7	113.3	113.3	126.7	120.0	5.9	12.5
Output of textiles	105.7	108.2	107.6	105.0	119.2	123.5	124.9	125.1	125.2	124.3	126.3	125.2	119.3	−1.4	−4.7
Output of made-up clothing	103.9	109.2	109.1	105.6	107.0	107.5	111.0	116.6	114.9	118.3	115.6	117.6	118.2	4.7	2.9

TABLE 2. OUTPUT

Index number 1963 = 100 (Quarterly figures seasonally adjusted)

	1968 MLH	Weights	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1971 1st qtr	1971 2nd qtr	1971 3rd qtr	1971 4th qtr	1972 1st qtr	Growth % 12 months ended Q1 1972/ Q1 1971	Q1 1972/ Q1 1971
Man-made fibres	411	13.6	116.8	128.8	141.7	153.8	200.7	213.2	237.9	251.9	251.6	241.7	262.8	251.5	230.6	0.1	− 8.3
Cotton	412, 413	20.1	104.9	105.0	100.4	90.0	98.8	100.3	101.0	101.0	103.7	100.6	99.3	99.6	88.3	−4.4	−14.9
Woollen and worsted	414	23.1	97.4	96.4	92.7	87.9	93.3	92.3	84.4	78.9	79.4	79.7	78.6	78.2	77.9	−5.0	− 1.9
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	14.8	108.7	113.7	114.0	113.9	132.0	146.7	149.0	148.4	142.6	153.1	147.2	150.8	156.5	3.7	9.7
Carpets	419	6.1	110.7	112.6	110.4	113.9	126.3	126.0	129.9	139.9	126.3	138.4	144.9	146.0	138.9	8.5	10.0
All textiles (Order XIII) (a)	411-429	100.0	105.7	108.3	107.6	105.0	119.2	123.5	124.9	125.3	125.2	124.3	126.3	125.2	119.3	−1.4	− 4.7

(a) In addition to sectors listed above also includes jute, rope, twine and net, lace, narrow fabrics, made-up textiles, textile finishing and other textile industries. Their combined weight in the total index is 22.3 per cent.

larly in February. They were however higher in current prices, which include price rises, than in the first quarter of 1971, although not as high as the average for the year 1971. They also failed to keep pace with imports.

Exports of yarns, fabrics and other textiles (excluding clothing) amounted to £105 million compared with £95 million in the first quarter of 1971 and £426 million in 1971 as a whole. Exports of man-made continuous filament yarns and carpets, which contributed significantly to the growth of exports in 1971, were higher than in the first quarter of 1971, although they failed to maintain the levels recorded in the last quarter of the year. Exports of knitted fabrics, on the other hand, which increased by 40 per cent in 1971, were £1.4 million less in the first quarter of 1972 compared with a year ago. Exports of man-made fibre cloth however, which fell in value in 1971, although not in quantity, rose significantly in the first quarter 1972. Woollen and worsted woven fabrics also showed some improvement over the first quarter of 1971, after falling in 1970 and 1971. The clothing items moved in much the same way as textiles. Exports of both knitted goods and made-up clothing were higher than at the same time last year.

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TABLE 3. PRODUCTION OF MAN-MADE FIBRES

	1963	1970	1971	1971 1st qtr	1971 2nd qtr	1971 3rd qtr	1971 4th qtr	1972 1st qtr	Growth % 12 months ended Q1 1972/Q1 1971	Q1 1972/Q1 1971
	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.		
Staple fibre										
Synthetic	91	375	366	94	91	89	92	95	− 3.7	1.0
Viscose and acetate	298	378	376	93	94	91	98	95	0.8	2.2
Total	339	753	742	187	185	180	190	190	− 1.5	1.6
Continuous filament yarn										
Synthetic	142	367	421	109	107	101	104	99	4.8	− 9.2
Viscose and acetate	188	200	188	50	46	45	47	32	−12.8	−36.0
Total	330	567	609	159	153	146	151	131	− 1.0	−17.6
All man-made fibres										
Synthetic	233	742	787	203	198	190	196	194	0.6	− 4.4
Viscose and acetate	486	578	564	143	140	136	145	127	− 3.9	−11.2
Total	719	1,320	1,351	346	338	326	341	321	− 1.3	− 7.2

TABLE 4. CONSUMPTION OF FIBRES

	1963	1970	1971	1971 1st qtr	1971 2nd qtr	1971 3rd qtr	1971 4th qtr	1972 1st qtr	Growth % 12 months ended Q1 1972/Q1 1971	Q1 1972/Q1 1971
	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.	mn. lb.		
In 'cotton' spinning										
raw cotton	483	364	314	92	75	69	78	70	−19.3	−23.9
man-made staple fibre										
rayon	102	74	74	19	17	18	20	18	0	− 5.3
other	7	71	79	23	20	18	18	17	− 6.4	−26.1
In top making, wool spinning and felting										
wool and animal hair	493	367	341	90	90	74	87	91	− 3.9	1.1
man-made staple fibre	108	184	169	43	41	37	48	46	− 0.6	7.0

TABLE 5. PRICES

Index numbers 1963 = 100

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1971 1st qtr	1971 2nd qtr	1971 3rd qtr	1971 4th qtr	1972 1st qtr
Price index numbers of output (home sales)													
All manufactured products	102.9	106.8	109.6	110.9	115.3	119.8	127.7	137.8	134.4	137.2	139.2	140.0	141.6
Textile industries	102.5	103.7	105.2	104.1	107.8	111.5	115.8	121.3	119.1	120.8	122.4	123.0	124.8
Man-made fibre fabrics	101.4	104.3	105.3	103.0	106.2	108.5	113.5	119.3	116.7	118.7	121.0	121.1	121.1
Cotton cloth	104.6	109.9	111.6	111.0	123.8	133.1	144.0	152.6	148.6	150.8	155.0	156.2	158.0
Worsted cloth	103.7	102.0	104.4	104.0	108.9	113.1	117.6	121.2	119.4	122.1	122.4	120.8	122.3
Socks, stockings and tights (including pantihose)	99.0	97.5	96.6	95.5	95.1	95.3	94.9	98.6	96.0	95.9	96.0	96.1	96.4
Knitted underwear and nightwear	102.5	105.6	107.4	108.0	110.2	114.6	117.3	121.1	121.1	120.8	120.8	121.7	125.4
Knitted outerwear	102.5	104.3	106.7	107.4	106.4	107.6	109.7	111.5	111.2	111.3	111.6	111.7	112.8
Carpets	104.8	105.6	108.4	109.3	110.1	114.4	119.3	125.3	122.9	125.5	126.2	126.7	128.2
Made-up clothing	101.6	103.6	106.2	106.9	108.5	111.3	115.3	122.4	120.6	121.1	123.2	124.1	125.7
Price index numbers of materials and fuel purchased:													
Textile industries	102.0	97.8	99.8	95.9	102.6	103.6	104.0	108.8	105.6	108.6	110.1	110.2	115.7

(continued on next page)

ACTIVITY IN TEXTILES
continued

TABLE 6. EMPLOYMENT IN TEXTILES (a)

Thousands

	1968 MLH	1958 SIC 1963	1964 (b)	1965	1966 (b)	1967	1968	1969	1968 SIC 1969	1970	1971	Mar. 1971	Mar. 1972
Great Britain													
Textiles:	411-429	776.4	780.7	767.4	757.3	702.0	689.8	704.2	696.2	667.6	612.3	632.9	581.9
Production of man-made fibres	411	42.3	44.9	46.3	45.4	42.5	40.5	44.2	44.6	47.0	44.2	45.5	42.0
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	100.5	103.7	101.6	96.3	84.1	83.5	84.0	84.1	83.5	76.7	81.0	68.4
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	97.6	95.5	93.6	90.3	78.7	73.3	72.9	65.9	62.4	56.3	58.1	52.6
Woollen and worsted	414	187.9	186.0	176.6	173.1	159.7	152.4	152.9	154.6	142.2	120.1	126.4	112.7
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	122.8	125.8	129.3	131.8	127.8	126.7	133.7	133.8	130.7	124.1	130.3	126.3
Carpets	419	38.7	40.0	40.7	41.3	40.5	42.2	45.3	45.8	43.8	41.3	42.4	41.6
Textile finishing	423	72.4	69.9	66.5	66.5	61.9	62.9	63.8	61.0	57.6	53.2	54.4	51.9
Northern Ireland													
Textiles	411-429	52.4	53.6	52.5	53.5	50.0	47.5	47.9	47.9	48.4	44.2	46.2	43.9

(a) Employees in employment at June each year.
(b) Figures for 1964 and 1966 are not strictly comparable with figures for earlier years due to changes in the method of calculation and classification, but the differences are not large.

TABLE 7. CRUDE TRADE BALANCE (a)

£ million at current prices

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1971 1st qtr	1971 2nd qtr	1971 3rd qtr	1971 4th qtr	1972 1st qtr
Textile fibres (Div 26)														
Exports	108.4	106.0	92.4	90.8	80.1	93.2	101.8	96.4	87.3	20.4	23.3	21.1	22.5	24.2
Imports	267.6	276.7	232.8	220.2	196.3	219.4	210.4	183.9	150.0	41.4	40.3	35.2	33.1	51.5
Balance	−159.2	−170.7	−140.4	−129.4	−116.2	−126.2	−108.6	− 87.6	− 62.7	− 21.0	− 17.0	− 14.1	− 10.6	− 27.3
Textile yarns, fabrics, etc. (Div. 65)														
Exports	259.7	283.2	282.8	270.7	258.5	309.3	360.6	396.8	425.8	94.7	110.7	102.4	118.0	105.0
Imports	144.7	177.0	151.5	158.5	182.0	231.2	238.7	256.4	324.9	80.1	76.9	80.6	87.3	90.0
Balance	+115.0	+106.2	+131.3	+111.9	+ 76.5	+ 78.1	+121.9	+140.4	+100.9	+ 14.6	+ 33.8	+ 21.8	+ 30.7	+ 15.0
Clothing (Div. 84)														
Exports	40.0	44.3	50.1	53.4	64.3	84.5	108.5	123.1	129.5	26.2	27.7	37.6	38.0	31.9
Imports	64.7	73.3	57.3	68.7	83.4	110.1	124.5	129.4	178.2	40.7	43.0	45.3	49.2	53.0
Balance	− 24.7	− 29.0	− 7.2	− 15.3	− 19.1	− 25.6	− 16.0	− 6.3	− 48.7	− 14.5	− 15.3	− 7.7	− 11.2	− 21.1

(a) Imports cif, exports fob.

TABLE 8. IMPORTS

£ million at current prices (cif)

	Textile fibres (Div. 26)		Textile yarns, fabrics and made-up articles (Div. 65)									Clothing (Div. 84)		
	Man-made fibres tow and waste (266)	Total textile fibres	Man-made fibre yarns and thread (651.6 and .7)	Cotton yarns and thread (651.3 and .4)	Woollen and worsted yarns (651.2)	Man-made fibre woven fabrics (653.5 and .6)	Cotton woven fabrics (652)	Woollen and worsted woven fabrics (653.2)	Knitted fabrics (653.7)	Carpets (657.5 and .6)	Total yarns, fabrics, etc.	Hosiery and knitted garments (part * 841.4)	Made-up clothing (841.1 and .2)	Total clothing
1963	9.4	267.6	7.8	6.8	3.2	15.6	54.2	8.8	3.6	13.9	144.7	27.5	32.2	64.7
1964	12.9	276.7	16.1	6.3	3.3	21.9	64.2	9.8	3.8	14.8	177.0	28.7	38.4	73.3
1965	14.5	232.8	15.0	6.4	2.0	19.1	49.8	7.4	2.7	13.9	151.5	21.3	31.5	57.3
1966	12.6	220.2	15.4	6.9	2.3	19.7	48.5	9.7	3.2	14.0	158.8	24.8	38.3	68.7
1967	12.1	196.3	14.6	8.3	1.8	26.8	55.7	9.8	4.7	14.6	182.0	33.5	44.3	83.4
1968	17.4	219.4	29.0	8.8	2.0	33.0	67.3	8.8	7.0	18.8	231.2	44.9	58.4	110.1
1969	15.3	210.4	42.8	9.1	2.6	36.4	58.0	7.6	9.6	18.1	238.7	49.0	66.8	124.5
1970	13.3	183.9	44.0	9.8	3.9	42.2	53.5	7.6	13.0	20.1	256.4	51.4	70.7	129.4
1971	16.9	150.0	61.5	10.2	4.1	57.1	70.4	7.9	16.6	22.0	324.9	68.8	99.6	178.2
1971 Jan.-Mar.	4.3	41.4	14.3	2.6	1.0	14.0	18.7	1.6	4.0	5.3	80.1	15.6	23.1	40.7
Apr.-June	4.1	40.3	14.5	2.4	1.1	13.6	15.4	2.5	4.2	5.1	76.9	16.5	24.2	43.0
July-Sept.	4.4	35.2	15.9	2.3	0.9	14.4	16.3	2.2	4.2	5.7	80.6	18.4	24.2	45.3
Oct.-Dec.	4.1	33.1	16.8	2.9	1.1	15.1	20.0	1.6	4.2	5.9	87.3	18.3	28.1	49.2
1972 Jan.-Mar.	5.3	51.5	16.4	3.2	1.3	17.7	18.7	1.8	3.8	6.3	90.0	19.7	30.7	53.0

Source: Overseas Trade Statistics.

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TABLE 9. EXPORTS

£ million at current prices (fob)

	Textile fibres (Div. 26)		Textile yarns, fabrics and made-up articles (Div. 65)										Clothing (Div. 84)		
	Man-made fibres tow and waste (266)	Total textile fibres	Continuous filament yarns (part 651.6 and 651.7)	Spun man-made fibre yarns (part 651.6 and 651.7	Cotton yarn and thread (651.3 and .4)	Woollen and worsted yarns (651.2)	Man-made fibre woven fabrics (653.5 and .6)	Cotton woven fabrics (652)	Woollen and worsted woven fabrics (653.2)	Knitted fabrics (653.7)	Carpets (657.5 and .6)	Total yarns, fabrics etc.	Hosiery and knitted garments (part * 841.4)	Made-up clothing (841.1 and .2)	Total clothing
1963	16.0	108.4	30.3	1.7	12.7	21.3	16.3	31.8	64.2	4.3	13.2	259.7	13.5	19.1	40.0
1964	19.4	106.0	37.0	2.5	13.0	22.1	19.6	32.3	67.5	4.6	16.4	283.2	14.5	21.4	44.3
1965	20.7	92.4	34.9	2.4	10.4	20.5	21.2	32.0	68.2	4.9	18.3	282.8	15.6	25.7	50.1
1966	21.4	90.8	35.5	2.8	10.5	20.0	17.1	27.6	64.2	5.9	19.6	270.7	16.5	28 2	53.4
1967	25.2	80.1	36.9	2.8	10.2	18 0	18.2	23.9	60.1	7.2	19.8	258.5	20.5	34.8	64 3
1968	33.6	93.2	46.1	4.3	10.7	20.4	20.6	28.2	66.5	11.4	29.5	309 3	26.2	45.7	84.5
1969	42 3	101.8	53.7	7.0	11.4	23.3	27.5	28.4	71.3	21.2	37.3	360.6	34.1	58.5	108 5
1970	47.0	96.4	68.6	8 6	11.0	23.4	32.3	26.7	70.1	38.9	39.4	396.8	45 0	60.5	123.1
1971	45.5	87.3	80.4	9.6	10.1	23.3	31.6	28.6	62.8	54.4	43.5	425.8	49.0	61.8	129.5
1971 Jan.-Mar.	10.0	20.4	17.4	2.4	2.4	5.2	7.7	6.2	13.2	13.3	8.9	94.7	9.7	12.8	26.2
Apr.-June	12.5	21.3	21.2	2.9	2.5	6.5	7.8	7.0	17.5	13.9	10.5	110.7	9.7	13.6	27.7
July-Sept.	10.8	21.1	19.2	1.7	2.4	5.3	7.3	7.6	15.5	12.8	10.2	102.4	14.7	17.8	37.6
Oct.-Dec.	12.2	22.5	22.6	2.6	2.8	6.3	8.8	7.8	16.6	14.4	13.9	118.0	14.9	17.6	38.0
1972 Jan.-Mar.	13.1	24.2	19.9	2.5	2.7	6.1	9.5	7.5	13.7	11.9	11.4	105.0	10.9	16.1	31.9

Source: Overseas Trade Statistics. *less 841.45

Retailers' stocks in May

THE value of stocks at current prices held by retailers at the end of May showed an increase of 8 per cent over the corresponding month of the previous year; at constant prices there was a increase of 3 per cent. These increases are somewhat less than those recorded in March and April of this year.

LEVEL OF RETAILERS' STOCKS

Index numbers (end 1960 = 100) *and percentage increase on a year earlier*

(At cost at end of month)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
At current prices:												
1966	124	126	127	136	140	139	131	137	137	146	156	134
1967	130	132	140	142	144	142	134	139	138	147	157	137
1968	133	136	147	147	151	148	141	147	146	156	168	148
1969	142	146	159	157	161	159	152	158	157	169	183	159
1970	150	152	162	164	164	164	158	165	163	177	196	169
1971	N.A.	N.A.	174	175	179	181	169	176	178	193	210	186
1972	174	179	192	192	194							
1969	*6*	*8*	*8*	*6*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*8*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*7*
1970	*6*	*4*	*2*	*4*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*5*	*8*	*6*
1971	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*7*	*7*	*9*	*10*	*7*	*7*	*9*	*9*	*7*	*10*
1972	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*11*	*10*	*8*							
At constant (December 1960) prices:												
1966	111	113	122	121	124	124	116	120	120	128	136	116
1967	113	115	122	123	126	123	116	121	120	120	136	119
1968	115	117	126	124	127	124	118	123	122	130	139	122
1969	116	119	129	127	130	128	122	127	125	134	144	125
1970	117	119	126	126	126	125	119	124	122	131	145	124
1971	N.A.	N.A.	124	123	125	126	118	122	123	133	144	127
1972	118	120	129	129	130							
1969	*1*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*2*
1970	*1*	*–*	*–3*	*–1*	*–3*	*–2*	*–2*	*–2*	*–2*	*–2*	*1*	*–1*
1971	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*–1*	*–2*	*–*	*1*	*–2*	*–2*	*1*	*1*	*–*	*3*
1972	*N.A*	*N.A.*	*4*	*5*	*3*							

Retailers' stocks in United Kingdom at end of December 1960 were £993 million at current prices.

United Kingdom official reserves in June

HM TREASURY announce that the United Kingdom official reserves fell by $185 million during June to stand at $6,965 million at the end of the month. This was after long-term debt servicing payments of $69 million.

RETAIL TRADES

Retail sales in Northern Ireland

THE index of retail sales in Northern Ireland for April was 122 (1965=100), 3 per cent less than a year earlier. After allowing for price changes, the total volume of sales in April was 9 per cent less than in April 1971.

Index numbers of the value of sales and percentage increases on a year earlier for the main groups of traders in April are shown below. More detailed information can be obtained from the Ministry of Commerce, Index of Retail Sales, Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX (tel: Belfast (0232) 34488, ext. 336).

	April 1972	
The value of sales by:	Index number 1965 = 100	Percentage increase
All kinds of business	122	–3
Food shops	141	–5
Non-food shops	111	–2
Of which:		
Clothing and footwear shops	102	–17
Durable goods shops	128	4
Miscellaneous non-food shops	115	9
Department and general stores	95	–18

New companies registered in Northern Ireland

IN the month of May 1972, 49 private companies with a total nominal capital of £138,200 were registered in Northern Ireland.

During the period January-May, 190 companies with a total nominal capital of just over £1,164,000 were registered as compared with 130 with a total nominal capital of just under £1,076,000 registered in the same period in 1971.

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COMPUTERS

The UK market in the first quarter of 1972

FIGURES published by the Department of Trade and Industry in respect of the UK computer market show that output in the first quarter of 1972 was at its lowest level for more than two years.

Including all deliveries of equipment, together with repair and maintenance work and research and development for customers, total output, in terms of current prices, in the first quarter of 1972 was £61.5 million, compared with £73.6 million in the corresponding quarter of 1971, and £80.7 million in the fourth quarter of that year. These figures represent falls of 16 per cent and 24 per cent.

Deliveries of hardware alone followed the same pattern. The first quarter 1972 total of £54.1 million compared with £66.8 million for the first quarter of 1971, and with £73.7 million for the fourth quarter of 1971. A more revealing comparison, however, may be with the first quarters of the two preceeding years:

DELIVERIES OF COMPUTER HARDWARE

£ million, current prices

	British made			Factored			All machines		
	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export	Total
1970 1st qtr	29.4	19.7	49.1	13.8	0.2	14.0	43.2	19.9	63.1
1971	32.4	20.3	52.7	14.2	—	14.2	46.5	20.3	66.8
1972	22.2	15.8	38.0	15.7	0.4	16.1	37.8	16.3	54.1
Change £ million									
(1970-1971)	+3.0	+0.6	+3.6	+0.4	−0.2	+0.2	+3.3	+0.4	+3.7
(1971-1972)	−10.2	−4.5	−14.7	+1.5	..+0.4	+1.9	−8.7	−4.0	−12.7
Change %									
(1970-1971)	+10	+3	+7	+3	*	+1	+8	+2	+6
(1971-1972)	−31	−22	−28	+11	*	+13	−19	−20	−19

* Omitted due to low base figure.

It will be seen that whereas in the first quarter of 1971 total deliveries increased by 6 per cent over the first quarter of 1970, those in the first quarter of 1972 were 19 per cent lower than in the corresponding period of 1971. It should be remembered that the first quarter of 1972 was adversely affected by the fuel crisis, and this may account for the fact that deliveries of British-made machines suffered relatively so much more than factored deliveries.

Full details in current price terms, appear in Tables 1, 2 and 3.

Exports

A disappointing feature of the first quarter of 1972 was the extent of the decline in export deliveries. They amounted to £16.3 million against £27.3 million in the preceding quarter and £20.3 million in the first quarter of 1971. Export deliveries in the first quarter of 1972 amounted to 30 per cent of the total, a lower proportion than in 1971, but this reversal of recent trends may prove temporary as export orders are very high.

Size of systems delivered

The systems delivered in the period under review fell into the following categories:

DIGITAL COMPUTER SYSTEMS DELIVERED— 1st quarter 1972

	Home		Export	
Size of system	No.	Value £'000	No.	Value £'000
Under £5,000	8	21	1	3
£5,000—£19,000	93	777	34	246
£20,000-£49,000	29	946	49	1,280
£50,000-£119,000	14	978	13	1,013
£120,000-£249,000	15	2,561	5	866
£250,000-£499,000	12	4,934	—	—
£500,000-£999,000	—	—	—	—
Over £1 million	—	—	—	—
Unclassified	240	7,638	66	3,478
	411	17,855	168	6,886

Total figures may be reconciled with columns 2 and 3 of Table 1.

Orders on hand

Table 4 shows the orders on hand at March 31, 1972, and it will be seen that total orders at that date (£333 million) were equal to the previous peak of mid-1970. This was partly attributable to the low level of deliveries, but the inflow of new orders was high.

The actual figure of £333 million compared with £308 million at the end of 1971, an 8 per cent increase. Home orders recovered from £183 million to £190 million, but there was a sharp increase in export orders from £124 million to £143 million. Almost the whole of the latter figure is for machines of UK manufacture.

NET NEW ORDERS FOR ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS

£ million, current prices

	1970			1971			1972		
	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export	Total
1st qtr	64.2	27.6	91.8	28.4	19.4	47.8	44.4	34.9	79.3
2nd qtr	43.5	35.7	79.2	41.6	17.3	58.9			
3rd qtr	39.8	24.0	63.8	47.0	75.3	122.2			
4th qtr	39.2	29.2	68.4	37.2	18.1	55.3			

As has been stated above, the level of deliveries in the first quarter of 1972 was exceptionally low. The present order book should mean that deliveries should return to their former level.

Employment

There was a marginal decline in the numbers employed.

TABLE 1. TOTAL DELIVERIES OF ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS

£ thousands, current prices

	Digital Computing Systems		Analogue and Hybrid Computers		Data Transmission Equipment		Ind. Electronic Control Equipment		Peripheral Equipment		Total Deliveries of Hardware		Repair and Maintenance		R & D on Customer Account		Total output		Goods Sold to other UK Computer Mfrs.
	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Hard-ware	Soft-ware	Total	Export	
1966	78,684	16,572	1,393	307	1,973	572	4,667	377	28,221	15,752	114,938	33,580	5,924	313	326	54	121,242	33,893	4,264
1967	88,771	22,827	1,547	293	3,533	838	2,551	333	30,831	13,011	127,233	37,302	8,574	1,070	466	76	136,349	38,394	8,483
1968	113,266	26,579	1,960	233	5,232	1,144	4,902	1,173	39,987	11,711	165,347	40,840	11,868	707	56	242	177,513	41,547	9,847
1969	119,732	36,493	3,897	518	10,182	2,997	9,404	2,803	64,038	19,507	207,253	62,318	15,767	1,010	49	89	223,158	63,328	11,607
1970	171,319	55,698	2,364	126	20,035	9,036	14,674	5,929	87,780	26,142	296,172	96,931	20,840	61	200	384	317,596	97,113	13,779
1971	144,099	47,165	1,304	20	16,708	6,124	14,750	3,923	101,604	38,124	278,465	95,356	27,655	62	272	474	306,866	95,504	11,847
1969 Q1	25,409	7,181	604	102	2,050	200	2,386	103	13,719	3,467	44,168	11,053	3,399	229	7	30	47,604	11,282	3,522
Q2	26,032	7,877	1,684	114	2,370	551	1,829	742	17,151	5,023	49,066	14,307	3,896	385	3	32	52,997	14,692	2,922
Q3	32,038	11,271	814	198	2,148	663	1,148	400	15,214	5,021	51,362	17,553	4,021	266	19	3	55,405	17,819	2,834
Q4	36,253	10,164	795	104	3,614	1,583	4,041	1,558	17,954	5,996	62,657	19,405	4,451	130	20	24	67,152	19,535	2,329
1970 Q1	35,808	11,700	179	79	2,995	1,307	2,770	948	21,338	5,844	63,090	19,878	4,981	10	24	100	68,195	19,955	3,547
Q2	41,078	11,685	291	34	5,028	2,126	3,130	1,178	20,246	6,064	69,773	21,087	4,858	17	22	63	74,716	21,104	2,589
Q3	49,559	16,479	1,641	6	6,237	2,520	3,993	1,829	23,123	6,121	84,553	26,955	5,130	15	53	84	89,820	26,978	3,339
Q4	44,874	15,834	253	7	5,775	3,083	4,781	1,974	23,073	8,113	78,756	29,011	5,871	19	101	137	84,865	29,076	4,304
1971 Q1	33,824	9,248	162	10	3,428	1,380	2,730	377	26,692	9,282	66,836	20,297	6,599	18	150	42	73,627	20,315	3,331
Q2	35,408	11,882	841	10	4,327	1,616	3,475	841	22,838	8,421	66,889	22,770	7,079	15	83	136	74,187	22,823	2,513
Q3	37,400	12,922	151	—	4,897	1,257	4,508	1,123	24,125	9,698	71,081	25,000	7,087	15	13	188	78,369	25,048	3,283
Q4	37,467	13,113	150	—	4,056	1,871	4,037	1,582	27,949	10,723	73,659	27,289	6,890	14	26	108	80,683	27,318	2,720
1972 Q1	24,741	6,886	536	—	3,677	1,685	3,632	960	21,562	6,757	54,148	16,288	7,169	13	82	102	61,501	16,317	3,706

TABLE 2. DELIVERIES OF ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS (BRITISH MADE)

£ thousand, current prices

	Digital Computing Systems		Analogue and Hybrid Computers		Data Transmission Equipment		Ind. Electronics Control Equipment		Peripheral Equipment		Total Deliveries of Hardware		Repair and Maintenance		R & D on Customer Account		Total Output		Goods sold to other UK Computer Mfrs.
	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Hardware	Software	Total	Export	
1966	45,438	15,167	1,393	307	1,598	568	4,160	369	25,839	15,268	78,428	31,679	5,233	313	326	54	84,041	31,992	3,991
1967	62,381	21,416	1,452	293	2,848	838	2,551	333	26,909	12,728	96,141	35,608	7,306	1,070	466	63	103,976	36,700	5,501
1968	77,197	25,803	1,931	233	3,235	1,132	4,868	1,173	27,112	11,614	114,343	39,955	9,755	707	56	242	124,396	40,662	7,582
1969	86,596	36,370	2,575	498	7,918	2,973	9,404	2,803	44,720	19,416	151,213	62,060	12,824	1,010	48	87	164,172	63,070	8,220
1970	123,437	55,519	779	124	18,092	9,010	14,344	5,929	66,898	26,058	223,550	96,640	16,186	61	200	326	240,262	96,822	13,778
1971	101,776	46,857	798	20	12,543	6,052	14,669	3,878	78,242	36,671	208,028	93,478	22,130	62	227	474	230,859	93,626	11,847
1970 Q1	26,539	11,575	144	79	2,706	1,304	2,770	948	16,940	5,818	49,099	19,724	3,720	10	24	90	52,933	19,801	3,546
Q2	28,224	11,643	291	34	4,772	2,123	2,817	1,178	14,956	6,057	51,060	21,035	3,898	17	22	57	55,037	21,052	2,589
Q3	38,495	16,479	141	6	5,490	2,501	3,976	1,829	16,483	6,112	64,585	26,927	3,883	15	53	61	68,582	26,950	3,339
Q4	30,179	15,822	203	5	5,124	3,082	4,781	1,974	18,519	8,071	58,806	28,954	4,685	19	101	118	63,710	29,019	4,304
1971 Q1	24,317	9,248	159	10	2,657	1,370	2,730	377	22,794	9,279	52,657	20,284	5,253	18	135	42	58,087	20,302	3,331
Q2	27,726	11,697	338	10	3,628	1,602	3,475	841	18,485	8,310	53,652	22,460	5,687	15	73	136	59,548	22,513	2,513
Q3	27,331	12,863	151	—	2,941	1,234	4,472	1,123	17,874	8,789	52,769	24,009	5,679	15	3	188	58,639	24,057	3,283
Q4	22,402	13,049	150	—	3,317	1,846	3,992	1,537	19,089	10,293	48,950	26,725	5,511	14	16	108	54,585	26,754	2,720
1972 Q1	16,661	6,582	99	—	2,823	1,676	3,581	914	14,857	6,679	38,021	15,851	5,476	12	82	102	43,681	15,879	2,635

TABLE 3. DELIVERIES OF ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS (FACTORED)

£ thousand, current price

	Digital Computing Systems		Analogue and Hybrid Computers		Data Transmission Equipment		Ind. Electronic Control Equipment		Peripheral Equipment		Total Deliveries of Hardware		Repair and Maintenance(a)		R & D on Customer Account		Total Output		Goods sold to other UK Computer Mfrs.
	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Total	Export	Hardware	Software	Total	Export	
1966	33,246	1,405	—	—	375	4	507	8	2,382	484	36,510	1,901	691	—	—	—	37,201	1,901	273
1967	26,390	1,411	95	—	685	—	—	—	3,922	283	31,092	1,694	1,268	—	—	13	32,373	1,694	2,982
1968	36,069	776	29	—	1,997	12	34	—	12,875	97	51,004	885	2,113	—	—	—	53,117	885	2,265
1969	33,136	123	1,322	20	2,264	24	—	—	19,318	91	56,040	258	2,943	—	1	2	58,986	258	3,387
1970	47,882	179	1,585	2	1,943	26	330	—	20,882	84	72,622	291	4,654	—	—	58	77,334	291	1
1971	42,323	303	506	—	4,165	72	81	45	23,362	1,453	70,437	1,878	5,525	—	45	—	76,007	1,878	—
1970 Q1	9,269	125	35	—	289	3	—	—	4,398	26	13,991	154	1,261	—	—	10	15,262	154	1
Q2	12,854	42	—	—	256	3	313	—	5,290	7	18,713	52	960	—	—	6	19,679	52	—
Q3	11,064	—	1,500	—	747	19	17	—	6,640	9	19,968	28	1,247	—	—	23	21,238	28	—
Q4	14,695	12	50	2	651	1	—	—	4,554	42	19,950	57	1,186	—	—	19	21,155	57	—
1971 Q1	9,507	—	3	—	771	10	—	—	3,898	3	14,179	13	1,346	—	15	—	15,540	13	—
Q2	7,682	185	503	—	699	14	—	—	4,353	111	13,237	310	1,392	—	10	—	14,639	310	—
Q3	10,069	59	—	—	1,956	23	36	—	6,251	909	18,312	991	1,408	—	10	—	19,730	991	—
Q4	15,065	64	—	—	739	25	45	45	8,860	430	24,709	564	1,379	—	10	—	26,098	564	—
1972 Q1	8,080	304	437	—	854	9	51	46	6,705	78	16,127	437	1,693	1	—	—	17,820	438	1,071

(a) Work done in UK only.

TABLE 4. ORDERS ON HAND FOR ELECTRONIC COMPUTERS AND PERIPHERALS

£ million, current prices

	Total			Of UK manufacture			Factored		
	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export
1966									
December 31st	126.9	97.5	29.4	99.2	71.3	27.9	27.7	26.2	1.5
1967									
December 31st	188.3	157.0	31.3	128.1	97.9	30.2	60.2	59.1	1.1
1968									
December 31st	241.3	200.9	40.4	150.6	110.2	40.4	90.7	90.7	—
1969									
December 31st	294.7	224.7	70.0	185.1	115.4	69.7	109.6	109.3	0.3
1970									
March 31st	323.4	245.7	77.7	202.8	125.1	77.7	120.6	120.6	—
June 30th	332.9	240.5	92.4	218.6	126.2	92.4	114.3	114.3	—
September 30th	312.2	222.7	89.5	212.6	123.1	89.5	99.6	99.6	—
December 31st	301.9	212.1	89.8	207.4	117.6	89.8	94.5	94.5	—
1971									
March 31st	202.8	193.9	88.9	195.6	107.0	88.6	87.2	86.9	0.3
June 30th	274.9	191.4	83.4	182.0	98.5	83.4	92.9	92.9	—
September 30th	326.0	192.3	133.7	223.7	90.0	133.7	102.3	102.3	—
December 31st	307.7	183.2	124.5	217.2	92.7	124.5	90.5	90.5	—
1972									
March 31st	332.9	189.7	143.2	240.6	97.5	143.1	92.3	92.2	0.1

TABLE 5. NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN UK ELECTRONIC COMPUTER INDUSTRY

	Total	R & D	Manufacturing	Sales	Other
1966					
December 31st	35,800	3,600	15,300	4,700	12,200
1967					
December 31st	41,600	4,800	17,000	5,600	14,200
1968					
December 31st	45,100	4,900	17,800	5,500	16,900
1969					
December 31st	48,800	5,700	19,000	5,800	18,300
1970					
March 31st	49,200	6,100	18,700	5,500	18,900
June 30th	51,500	6,400	20,000	5,600	19,500
September 30th	62,100	6,500	20,700	5,800	19,100
December 31st	52,400	6,400	20,300	5,900	19,800
1971					
March 31st	51,700	6,500	19,400	5,900	19,900
June 30th	51,800	6,500	20,000	5,800	19,500
September 30th	49,400	7,500	18,700	5,600	17,600
December 31st	47,700	8,700	17,700	5,500	15,800
1972					
March 31st	47,400	8,400	17,600	5,600	15,800

1971 census of seamen

A CENSUS of seamen was taken on April 26, 1971, coincident with the general census of population and primarily to provide certain tabulations of seamen to be included in the general census of population. Opportunity was taken to obtain other information about seamen, eg the number of seamen employed on articles not opened in the United Kingdom, and data about type and size of vessel and the relationship of crew numbers to gross tonnage in respect of the ships on which the seamen were employed.

The census covered all sea-going power driven vessels, other than yachts and fishing vessels and ships under 200 gross tons, registered under Part I of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in the United Kingdom, Isle of Man and Channel Islands. The seamen recorded were those serving under articles of agreement on the censal date. Particulars of ships and their crews, including seamen employed on other than United Kingdom articles, were obtained from questionnaires addressed to ships' masters.

The first detailed census of seamen was taken in 1891 and apart from a break during the first world war similar censuses were conducted at five-yearly intervals until 1926. From 1926 until 1938 a census was taken annually, but since 1938 only two censuses in addition to the present one have been taken, one in 1951 and the other in 1961, both coincident with censuses of population.

For the purpose of the census taken in 1971, analyses by age, rating and sex were based on the Effective Section of the Central Register of Seamen maintained by the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen at Cardiff. The coverage of these records differs from that of the census questionnaires in not including seamen (eg Asiatics) on non-United Kingdom articles; on the other hand, they cover all seamen who have served on United Kingdom articles within the last 12 months and are not known to have left the merchant service, eg those on shore leave and not only those serving on articles at any date. In this article the first five tables are based on the census questionnaires, but the 1971 figures in the last two (tables 6 and 7) are based on an analysis of the Cardiff records.

Summary of results

The following table summarises the results of the censuses of 1938, 1961 and 1971.

TABLE 1

	1938 (a)	1961 (a)	1971
Number of vessels	3,695	3,088	2,159
Thousand gross tons	14,092	18,048	23,645
Number of seamen			
Total	158,912	142,457	89,156
On UK articles			
UK residents	..	85,277	54,442
Others	..	14,030 (b)	4,149
On non-UK articles			
UK residents	..	..	327
Asians, Africans, West Indians	45,182	43,150	29,191
Other and unclassified	..	..	1,047

(a) Excluding sailing vessels; including some vessels under 200 gross tons.
(b) Including seamen other than Asians, Africans and West Indians on non-UK articles.

Though the tonnage of shipping increased by nearly a third between 1961 and 1971, the total number of seamen fell by something like the same proportion, so that the average number employed per gross ton was approximately halved. The number of ships also fell by about a third. Seamen employed on non-United Kingdom agreements still account for about a third of the total, but there was a substantial reduction in the numbers employed on United Kingdom agreements who were not United Kingdom residents.

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Asians, Africans and West Indians on non-UK articles

The numbers enumerated in the censuses of 1961 and 1971, according to the country in which the agreements were opened and closed, were as follows:

TABLE 2

	Number	
	1961	1971
Total	43,150	29,191
Country of agreement		
India	24,376	14,682
Hong Kong	9,274	7,780
Pakistan	4,118	3,286
West Africa	2,042	1,037
Singapore and Malaysia	1,753	713
Other countries	1,587	1,693

Crews in relation to ship tonnage

The next three tables (3 to 5) omit vessels classified to the miscellaneous category, and partially manned vessels, on which together there were 4,306 seamen in 1971.

The ratio of the number of seamen to the total gross tonnage of the vessels in which they serve provides one means of comparing the manning of different types and sizes of ship, or of the same type in different years. The table below shows the number, gross tonnage, average size, number of crew and the manning ratios of the different types of vessel in 1971.

TABLE 3

	Vessels			Crew	
	No.	Total tonnage	Average size (th. gross tons)	Total number	Per th. gross tons
All vessels	1,943	22,969	11.8	84,850	3.7
Passenger	121	1,123	9.3	18,113	16.1
Container (a)	41	447	10.9	1,038	2.3
Other cargo liner	612	4,391	7.2	29,610	6.7
Tramp (b)	461	1,367	3.0	8,737	6.4
Bulk/oil	11	533	48.4	514	1.0
Other bulk (c)	187	3,231	17.3	7,352	2.3
Tanker	510	11,877	23.3	19,486	1.6

(a) Fully cellular container ships.
(b) Including bulk carriers under 6,000 gross tons.
(c) Dry cargo vessels of 6,000 gross tons and over.

The relatively high manning ratio for passenger vessels is due to the large catering staffs employed. Of the total number of seamen serving on passenger ships over 64 per cent were catering or miscellaneous personnel. The corresponding proportion for other types of ship varied from 17 to 23 per cent. The low manning ratios of container vessels, bulk carriers and tankers are to a great extent accounted for by their size. As can be seen from Table 3, the average sizes of these vessels are much bigger than those of conventional cargo liners and tramps. Apart from passenger ships, it is generally the case that the larger the vessel the smaller its ratio of crew to tonnage. This point is brought out in the following table, which shows manning ratios by size groups.

TABLE 4

	No. of seamen per 1,000 gross tons			
Size group (th. gross tons)	Cargo liners (a)	Tramps (b)	Bulk carriers (c)	Tankers
All vessels	6.7	6.4	2.1	1.6
Under 10	7.2	7.1	4.6	8.7
10—under 20	5.2	4.6	2.7	3.7
20—under 30	—	—	1.8	2.1
30—under 40	—	—	1.4	1.4
40—under 60	—	—	1.0	0.9
60—under 100	—	—	0.6	0.4
100 and over	—	—	—	0.4

(a) Excluding fully cellular container vessels.
(b) Including bulk carriers under 6,000 gross tons.
(c) Dry cargo vessels of 6,000 gross tons and over and bulk/oil carriers.

Comparison with manning ratios in 1961

The next table sets out the manning ratios for 1971 and 1961 for the main types of ship together with the average sizes of vessel concerned.

TABLE 5

	No. of seamen per 1,000 gross tons		Average size of vessel (Th. gross tons)	
	1961	1971	1961	1971
All vessels	7.6	3.7	6.4	11.8
Passenger	15.9	16.1	11.4	9.3
Cargo liner (a)	8.7	6.7	5.3	7.2
Tramps and bulk carriers	6.4	3.2	4.0	7.8
Tankers	4.3	1.6	10.6	23.3

(a) Excluding fully cellular container vessels; if these are included, the manning ratio is reduced from 6.7 to 6.3 in 1971.

As already noted, the manning ratio for all vessels taken together was about halved between 1961 and 1971. There was little change in the passenger ship ratio, but the ratios for all other types of vessel fell substantially, the falls ranging from just under a quarter for cargo liners to about three-fifths for tankers. By far the most important factor accounting for these reductions in manning ratios was the increased size of vessels, though automation and the use of general purpose ratings played their part. The average size of all vessels covered by the censuses, excluding passenger ships and miscellaneous craft, doubled between 1961 and 1971. In contrast the average size of passenger ships fell from 11.4 to 9.3 thousand gross tons, though the manning ratio was little affected.

Age distribution of seamen

The age distribution of seamen on articles in 1971 is shown in Table 6, with approximately corresponding figures for 1938 and 1961; the footnotes explain why the comparison is not an exact one.

After the end of the war there was a marked increase in the proportion of seamen in the younger age groups, which continued up to 1961, but this trend was reversed by 1971. Between 1961 and 1971 the proportion of seamen under 20 years of age fell from 14 to 11 per cent, while the proportion aged 35 years and over rose from 37 to 41 per cent. There was only a slight change in the proportion of seamen in the middle-age groups, 20-34 years.

TABLE 6

	Percentages		
Age group	1938 (a)	1961 (a)	1971 (b)
Under 18	10	6	4
18—19		8	7
20—24	14	23	22
25—34	27	26	26
35 and over	49	37	41

(a) Based on census returns of seamen other than Asiatics, Africans and West Indians on non-UK articles.
(b) Based on Cardiff records of seamen who had been or were employed on UK articles.

Females employed

As will be seen from the table below, the number of females enumerated in 1971 was substantially lower than in 1961. This was mainly due to the big reduction in passenger tonnage, on which most females are employed. More young women were employed, the proportion in the youngest group, under 25, having more than doubled, while the proportion in the 35 to 44 age group fell by a third.

TABLE 7(a)

	Number			
	1961		1971	
	No.	%	No.	%
All ages	1,500	100	918	100
Under 25	106	7	151	16
25—34	538	36	310	34
35—44	357	24	144	16
45 and over	499	33	313	34

(a) See notes to table 6.

Publication of detailed report

A fuller report on the 1971 census of seamen will be published by HMSO later this year. Copies of the reports on the previous censuses relating to 1951 and 1961 are obtainable free of charge from DTI, Room 731, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB.

Turnover of the catering trades in May

THE total turnover of the catering trades in the period March to May was over 3 per cent more than in the preceding three months, after allowing for normal seasonal movements. This continues the stronger upward movement of recent months.

Recent percentage increases compared with a year earlier (not seasonally adjusted) for the main kinds of business are as follows:

	All caterers	Licensed hotels and holiday camps	Restaurants, cafes and fish and chip shops	Public houses	Canteens
1972 1st quarter	9	13	7	10	—
April	8	14	8	8	4
May	9	12	10	8	5

Note

The Spring bank holiday fell on the first Monday following the end of May trading period in both 1971 and 1972. The Easter holiday was split between the March and April periods in 1972, but fell entirely in April in 1971.

TABLE 1. TURNOVER OF ALL CATERERS SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Index numbers of turnover per week (†) 1964 = 100

Value at current prices (Turnover in 1964 — £1,985 million)

1964	100
1965	106
1966	111
1967	113
1968	117
1969	126
1970	136
1971	149
1969 1st quarter	123
2nd quarter	125
3rd quarter	127
4th quarter	129
1970 1st quarter	133
2nd quarter	136
3rd quarter	137
4th quarter	140
1971 1st quarter	145
2nd quarter	148
3rd quarter	150
4th quarter	153
1972 1st quarter	158
1971 October	151
November	152
December*	155
1972 January	158
February	156
March*	160
April	161
May	164
1971 December-1972 February	156
1972 March-May	161
Percentage increase	3

† The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The May 1972 period was the four weeks from April 30, 1972 to May 27, 1972. The May 1971 period was the four weeks from May 2, 1971 to May 29, 1971.

Business Monitor

THE following titles and issues of Business Monitor are now available and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from H.M.S.O., PO Box 569, London, SE1 9NH.

Production series

Monthly at £1 a year post free:
- Paper and paper making materials for April.
- Tools and implements for February.
- Made-up clothing (sales volume indices) for March.
- Imported timber for April.
- Metal working machines tools for March.

Quarterly at 37½p a year post free:
- Domestic hollow ware for first quarter.
- Women's and girls' light outerwear lingerie and infants' wear for fourth quarter.
- Sports equipment for fourth quarter.
- Musical instruments for fourth quarter.
- Refractory goods for third and fourth quarters.
- Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations for fourth quarter.
- Photographic and document copying equipment for first quarter
- Household textiles and handkerchiefs for fourth quarter.
- Hearing aids for first quarter.
- Leather goods for fourth quarter.
- Ball and roller bearings for first quarter.
- Motor control gear for first quarter.
- Paper and board for fourth quarter.
- Shop and office fitting for fourth quarter.
- Leather and fellmongery for fourth quarter.
- Plastics products for third quarter.
- General printing and publishing for third and fourth quarters.
- Warp knitting for fourth quarter.
- Clay building bricks and other non-refractory goods for second and third quarter.
- Surgical bandages etc for fourth quarter.
- Footwear for fourth quarter.
- Pottery for fourth quarter.
- Construction and earth moving equipment for fourth quarter.
- Scientific and industrial instruments and systems for third and fourth quarters.
- Merchant shipbuilding/Ships, boats and marine engineering for third/fourth quarter.
- Textile finishing for fourth quarter.
- Newspapers and periodicals for third and fourth quarters.
- Formulated pesticides etc for fourth quarter.
- Tobacco for fourth quarter.

Service and Distributive Series

Monthly at £2 each a year post free:
- Food shops for May.
- Clothing and footwear shops for May.
- Durable goods shops for May.
- Miscellaneous non-food shops for May.

Miscellaneous series

Monthly at 60p each a year post free:
- Catering trades for May.

Monthly at £5.25 a year post free:
- Motor vehicle registrations for April.

A complete list of titles of Business Monitors was last published in *Trade and Industry* of June 29 on page 579.

New Business Monitors

CONSTRUCTION AND EARTH-MOVING EQUIPMENT. The first results of a new quarterly statistical inquiry into manufacturers' sales of construction and earth-moving equipment has now been published. The results, which are for the fourth quarter of 1971, are published in the Business Monitor series. This inquiry replaces the former quarterly inquiry for contractors' plant.

The inquiry was started after consultation with industry and is designed as a part of the new system of industrial statistics which is being developed by the Government Statistical Service. As part of the Government's plan to centralise the collection of statistics from industry the inquiry is being conducted by the Business Statistics Office at Newport.

Copies of the Business Monitor, reference P47, are available on subscription of 37½p per annum (including postage) from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH.

REFRACTORY GOODS: The first two quarters' results of a new statistical inquiry into manufacturers' sales of refractory goods were published in the Business Monitor series on July 6.

Products covered include refractory bricks, fireclay and graphite crucibles, refractory holloware, jointing cement, castables and mouldables and ramming material. The figures relate to the third and fourth quarters of 1971.

The inquiry was started after detailed consultation with industry and is designed to fit into a new system of industrial statistics being introduced by the Government Statistical Service in the course of the next two years. As well as meeting official statistical requirements the inquiry will also provide industry with detailed sales information for marketing and management purposes. The figures in the new Monitor are compiled from returns received from establishments with 25 or more employees classified to Minimum List Heading 461/1 of the Standard Industrial Classification (Bricks, Fireclay and Refractory Goods). They also include sales of the principal products of this industry by establishments employing 25 or more persons classified to other industries included in the new system of quarterly inquiries. In view of the detailed nature of the new inquiry it was expected that firms would take some time to organise their records to provide the information sought. Response in the first quarter's inquiry did, in fact, prove to be slow, but is now largely complete and it is hoped progressively to speed up publication of future results.

The new Monitor (reference P.123) is available on subscription of 37½p (including postage) per year from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL INSTRUMENTS AND SYSTEMS. The first results of a new quarterly statistical inquiry into manufacturers' sales of scientific and industrial instruments and systems are now available. The results, which are for the third and fourth quarters of 1971, appear in the Business Monitor series.

The inquiry, which is being conducted as part of the new system of industrial statistics being introduced by the Government Statistical Service, and which was started after consultation with the industry, is being undertaken by the Business Statistics Office at Newport, Mon. It replaces two quarterly inquiries; into Optical Instruments and into Scientific and Industrial Instruments and Apparatus.

Copies of the Monitor, reference P29, are available on subscription of 37½p per year post free, from Her Majesty's Stationery Office PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH.

British Film Fund Agency returns

THE British Film Fund Agency has published the following information for the four weeks ended May 27, 1972.

	£	£
Distributors' earnings submitted		
High cost films	774,857	
Low cost films:		
Eligible (after multiplying by 2½)	44,759	
Not eligible for 2½ times rental	21,172	
		840,788
Films of less than 3,000 ft. (after multiplying by 2½)		54,621
		895,409
Levy collections paid to Agency by HM Customs and Excise to June 5, 1972, including an estimate of collections approximately covering entertainments for four weeks ended May 27, 1972		357,100

The seventh interim allocation for the fifteenth distribution period will be at the rate of 44 per cent.

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.

Dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Title	Last published
Air transport:	
aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	May 25 1972
civil aviation balance of payments (A)	March 16 1972
trade by air (6M)	April 6 1972
Balance of payments:	
quarterly figures (Q)	June 22 1972
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	June 22 1972
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	March 9 1972
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	Feb 10 1972
Capital expenditure:	
distributive and service trades (A)	April 28 1971
manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	This week
Catering trades turnover (M)	This week
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	June 15 1972
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	May 25 1972
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	June 22 1972
N. Ireland (M)	This week
Computers, UK market (Q)	This week
Construction work overseas (A)	Oct 7 1971
ECGD business (Q)	This week
Electronic capital equipment (Q)	May 25 1972
Engineering industries, orders and deliveries (M)	May 11 1972
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	This week
cinema admissions and takings (M)	June 1 1972
overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug 5 1971
registration of films (A)	Feb 3 1972
trends in film going (A)	Aug 19 1971
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	March 30 1972
household consumption (Q)	March 23 1972
Footwear industry	
production, orders and deliveries (M)	June 8 1972
Foreign trade:	
EFTA (Q)	March 23 1972
industrial countries' trade and production (Q)	May 25 1972
world exports of manufactures (A)	Sept 30 1970
Foreign trade of the UK:	
ECGD business (Q)	This week
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	April 13 1972
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	June 15 1972
value (M)	June 22 1972
value, analysis of trends (Q)	May 11 1972
Hire-purchase business (M)	July 6 1972
Industrial development certificates:	
approvals (Q)	April 27 1972
refusals (A)	July 15 1971
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	June 22 1972
N. Ireland index (M)	June 29 1972
Wales index (Q)	July 6 1972
Insurance companies, investments and assets (A)	Aug 12 1971
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	Sept 23 1970
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	This week
investment and earnings overseas (A)	March 23 1972
Machine tools, deliveries and orders (Q)	March 23 1972
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	May 25 1972
production (M)	June 22 1972
production, quarterly analysis (Q)	May 25 1972
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	June 29 1972
motor trades turnover (M)	June 15 1972
Office development permits (Q)	June 1 1972
Pension funds, investments and assets (A)	Aug 26 1971
Retail prices index (M)	June 29 1972
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	July 6 1972
sales, N. Ireland (M)	This week
stocks (M)	This week
Royalties, overseas transactions (A)	March 30 1972
Shipping, nationality of vessels in UK seaborne trade (A)	March 2 1972
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	June 22 1972
Stocks:	
distributive and service trades (A)	April 28 1971
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	This week
retail (M)	This week
Television, overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug 5 1971
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	This week
cotton industry production (M)	July 6 1972
hosiery production (M)	June 29 1972
made-up clothing, orders and deliveries (M)	July 6 1972
orders and deliveries (M)	July 6 1972
wholesale houses' sales (M)	June 22 1972
wool exports (Q)	June 8 1972
wool output (M)	July 6 1972
Tourism:	
international (A)	Oct 28 1971
UK tourist traffic (M)	June 15 1972
UK official reserves (M)	This week
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	March 9 1972
index numbers (M)	June 22 1972

Dept. of Trade and Industry organisation, etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	July 6 1972
Business Monitor titles	July 6 1972
Customs notices of interest to exporters	June 15 1972
ECGD local offices	July 6 1972
Guide to DTI	July 6 1972
Index Jan-March 1971	May 26 1971
Official Receivers' offices	May 20 1970
Programme of trade promotions	April 20 1972
Release dates of economic statistics	June 22 1972

We regret that in the Index to Statistics published in the July 6 issue, there were some date errors. These have been corrected in this issue.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the lists of Contracts to H.M. Government Departments.

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ECGD addresses

The Export Credits Guarantee Department's head office is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL (Tel. 01-606 6699). ECGD has 20 local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom, and these are listed from time to time in *Trade and Industry*.

Export Publicity for Industry

Publicity for British exporters can often be obtained through use of the facilities of the Central Office of Information, who are concerned with collecting from industry items suitable for dissemination overseas by way of Government information services. The COI are interested in news items, feature article material, photographs, tape recordings for radio, films for television and other screening. Contact should be made with the nearest Regional Office covering your area.

NORTHERN: Mr. A. A. McLoughlin, Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 4TB (0632 27575—Telex 53277).

EAST & WEST RIDINGS: Mr. D. de M. Guilfoyle, OBE, City House, Leeds, LS1 4JG (0532 38232—Telex EconPlan 55472—message to be prefixed for COI).

NORTH MIDLAND: Mr. T. Cooban, Cranbrook House, Cranbrook Street, Nottingham, NG1 1EW (0602 46121—Telex 37572).

EASTERN: Mr. P. L. K. Schwabe, MVO, Block A, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge, CB2 2DF (0223 58911—Telex 81187).

LONDON & SOUTH EASTERN: Mr. E. A. Hunt, St. Christopher House Annexe, Sumner Street, London, S.E.1 (01-928 2371—Telex 915444).

SOUTHERN: Mr. P. T. Ede, Market Place House, Reading, RG1 2EH (0734 581261—Telex 84216).

SOUTH WESTERN: Mr. W. J. D. Irving, MVO, The Pithay, Bristol, BS1 2NF (0272 21071—Telex 44203).

MIDLAND: Mr. D. C. Boyd, Five Ways House, Islington Row, Birmingham 15 (021 643 8191—Telex 33376).

NORTH WESTERN: Mr. H. V. Tillotson, Sunley Buildings, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester, M1 4BD (061-832 9111—Telex 667830).

SCOTTISH OFFICE: Scottish Information Office, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1 (031-556 8501) District Office: 314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C2 (041-221 5670—Telex 77583).

ULSTER OFFICE: Director of Information, Northern Ireland Information Service, Stormont Castle, Belfast, BT4 3ST (0232 63011).

WELSH OFFICE: Mr. Brian Evans, Director, Welsh Office Information Division, 42 Park Place, Cardiff, CF1 3PY (0222 28066—Telex 49327).

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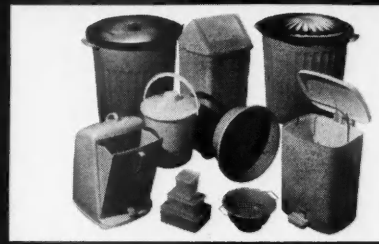

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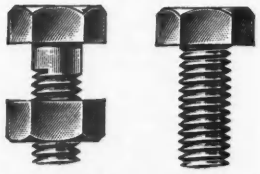

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